The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VOL. III, NO. 23 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
30th ..	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
13th ..	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th ..	Persia	8000	....	..
27th ..	Moldavia	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th ..	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ..	India	8000	....	..
27th ..	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ..	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ..	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th ..	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5145	19th Jan.	20th Jan
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	9804	24th Jan.	2nd Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Hirase	9262	4th Feb.	5th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nagaya	4968	10th Feb.	11th Feb.
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3954	24th Feb	7th March

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Clark Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D.11

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Karachi	5573	5th Feb.	....
City of Paris ..	9,239	20th March	22nd March
City of Cairo ..	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi ..	5,573	"	1st May
City of Calcutta ..	7,636	"	5th May
City of Poona ..	7,474	12th May	....
City of Birmingham ..	7,497	5th June	....

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	378	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	640
Liverpool	605	957	469	734
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	787

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration r cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK,
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA,
OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 900,000
Reserve Fund	£ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan, and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON
Manager

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer
Post Box. 161.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LINGA, 2,185 Mon, 1st Feb. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M

VARELA, 4,645 Thursday, 4th February 6 p.m.

LHASA, 2,184, Friday, 5th February *Direct

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday, 4th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons on 4th February, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "Chakdina" 3 035 tons, about 7th February, calling at Lamos Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mosambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
30th January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Macedia"	5,021	J. Thompson	....
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb. 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March. 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March. 1915
S.S. "Circassia"	6,722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 15th April. 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	25th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA.

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be by telegram

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH
Acting Manager

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE,
MARINE, PROFITS
AND
MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary
Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,
or, T. M. MOORE & Co. Chief Agents
Hummam St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.	B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street
P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

CLEARANCE SALE

Of quite the most magnificent stock of

PIANOFORTES

EVER OFFERED IN BOMBAY.

Included in this great offer are Pianos in Grands and Uprights, by the following world-famed manufacturers:

JULIUS BLUTHNER
SCHIEDMAYER
STEINWEG NACHF
RICHD LIPP.

No such opportunity of purchasing such beautiful Pianos has ever been put before the Public of Bombay.

RUPEES 20 IN RUPEES 100

is the immense reduction at which we are offering these Superb Pianos and as many of these instruments have not been unpacked from their zinc lined air-proof cases, they are as new and as fresh as when they left the factory.

Enquire for list of reduced prices.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE Co., Ld.,

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)
WHICH WAS
Founded by Motorists for Motorists
OFFERS
Special Comprehensive Policy

some special features are:
No Limit to Number of Claims in year.
Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.
General Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2352. Tel. Address "Baltic".

BY APPOINTMENT

GENERAL

ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)
Assets Exceed.....Rs. 3,75,00,000
Claims Paid.....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ESTABLISHED 1885

Special Policies and Low Quotations for—

FIRE	& SICKNESS
BURGLARY	FIDELITY
MOTOR CAR	GUARANTEE
MOTOR CYCLE	PLATE GLASS
BICYCLE	LIFT & HOIST
LIVE STOCK	DRIVING
ACCIDENT	ACCIDENTS

INSURANCES.

For Particulars and Proposal Forms apply to—

INDIAN BRANCH:—
12-14, Church Gate St., BOMBAY.
(P. O. Box 113)

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED
(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung	Hsein	Liaoyang
Changchun		Calcutta
Dairen (Dalney)		London
Hankow		Lyons
Harbin		Fengtien
Hongkong		(Mukden)
Honolulu		Nagasaki
Kobe		Newchwang
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)		New York
Pekin		
Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
San Francisco		
Shanghai		
Tiehling		
Tientsin		
Tokyo		
Tsingtau		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 2 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

PIANO TUNING and REPAIRING by competent men only. Apply GLADMAN & Co. Dealers in music and musical Instruments,
Princess Street.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

FREE LESSONS.—To cut and make one skirt and one blouse of the latest "West End" style, to four European ladies only who apply before 5th February.
TAILORING COLLEGE,
Picket Road,
5231. Kalbadevi, Bombay.

TO INDIAN INVESTORS.—A European firm of merchants established in London, Bombay and Calcutta, has secured exceptional opportunities for a profitable development of their business. Rs. 1,00,000: —is necessary to secure an immediate return. Full investigation invited. Apply to Box No. 81, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5230

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. ESTABLISHED 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Special arrangements for Ladies. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Bombay. 5027

WANTED.

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of accounts. Apply to Y. G. PANDIT, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 5211

WANTED any agency or business of sound concern, at big scale, ready to invest. Apply to Box No. 76, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5213

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER for a Mill. Only thoroughly experienced man need apply. Apply to Box No. 17, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 4976

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen; ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS, SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEONS and COMPOUNDERS on Rs. 150, 50 and 20 p. m., respectively.
Also a qualified LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON on permanent establishment on Rs. 150 p.m. with free house.
No joining expenses allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and nationality to
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER
& SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
3021 Gwalior State.

INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS.—Applications in writing are invited for the Post of INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS. Salary according to qualifications Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month. Applicant should be European and should have a special knowledge of and experienced in Foundry work generally.
Reply stating full particulars of training and experience in chronological order to
HENRY A. F. MUSGRAVE,
Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House,
30, Judge's Court Road, Alipore, Calcutta. 3121.

WANTED by THE DISTRICT BOARD, Tinnevelly, A DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER on Rs. 500—20—700 (increment annual) with travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per diem and two ASSISTANT ENGINEERS on Rs. 150—5—200 each, increment annual with travelling allowance of Rs. 2 per diem.
2. The Engineer's work consists of the supervision of 814 miles of metalled roads, and the sanitary works, buildings, etc., which are property of the District Board.
3. The qualifications required for Assistant Engineers are the University Degree of B. E. or the Civil Engineering College Certificate of the Engineer class.
4. The successful applicants will also be required to qualify themselves in Tamil, if they have not already done so.
5. The vacancies will arise on or about the 1st April, 1915. 3052

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED ALL ROUND MECHANIC wanted as junior Foreman Rs. 3 per diem. Applications to The BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co., 9, Medows Street. 5220

WANTED a graduate S. L. Persian with teaching experience for the whole day for a local High School. Apply to Box No. 80, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5226

WANTED—A Trained Kindergarten Teacher, for Quetta Grammar School. Salary Rs. 75 with free Board and Lodging in the school.—Apply CHAPLAIN, Quetta. 3022

WANTED a DECENT TURN-OUT, VICTORIA and a Fast Horse upto Rs. 500/-. Apply stating full particulars and price to Box No. 74, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5207

PICTURE PIANIST—(with 12 years' experience) seeks permanent engagement. Willing to travel. State terms. Apply to Box No. 67, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5169

WANTED a MANAGER for a WEAVING MILL with long and thorough experience as Manager preferably one who is also an Engineer. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED SEVEN CARDING ENGINES and one Inter in perfect working order and sound condition. Apply to Box No. 16, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED a thoroughly experienced MIXING and a WASTE CLERK. Apply to Box No. 18, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4976

WANTED one ACCOUNTANT, one CASHIER and one OFFICE MANAGER with thorough knowledge of Ginning and Pressing work. Apply to Box No. 14 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4975

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE Wanted an Englishman (Graduate of the Indian or English University) to work as Press Agent and Correspondent in Charge. Apply stating past career, salary earned, to the PROPRIETOR. 5233

WANTED one who can take complete charge of a Mirrlees Diesel Engine of 375 B. H. P. Must have previous experience, and able to do adjustments and repairs. Apply with full particulars and terms to the JUBILEE MILLS, Ahmedabad. 5227

WANTED, an ACTIVE CORRESPONDENCE & ACCOUNT CLERK, conversant with Indent, Business and supply contracts, Out-door work and thorough knowledge of Native Market essential; Small salary but good prospects for capable man; Apply to Box No. 79, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5219

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—Wanted from the beginning of next March two Trained and Experienced Masters for the East Indian Railway Oak Grove Boys' School, near Mussoorie, Preference will be given to those especially qualified in Mathematics and able to teach commercial subjects. Initial salary Rs. 150 per mensem plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Higher salary will be given to those very experienced and highly competent. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to THE HEADMASTER, East Indian Railway Oak Grove Schools, Jharipani, U.P.
R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and
Chairman, E. I. R. Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 19th January, 1915. 3111

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE MOTOR CYCLE. Triumph 1914, sound state. Apply "K.D.J." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5156

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—A complete ELECTRIC BIOSCOPE outfit consisting of Engine and Dynamo Projector, Switch board, etc., with about 6,000 feet of Films. Everything ready for immediate shows. Original price over Rs. 8,000. Will sacrifice for Rs. 3,000. Apply to Box No. 78, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5218

FOR SALE.—BROWN WALER MARE about 15 hands, aged, excellent track, both saddles; very safe trapper, very strong and would be suitable for a victoria. Believed absolutely sound and free from vice. Open to trial or veterinary examination Must be sold at once. Price Rs. 300 or seasonable offer. Apply to—
J. A. TOWER,
G. I. P. Railway,
5172 Sholapur.

COSTUME & MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The proprietors having decided to relinquish business the whole of the High Class Stock together with the goodwill and the Fittings of that High Class Costumiers and Millinery Business which has been carried on in Bombay for a number of years under the name and style of STANLEY HUMPHREYS & CO. is for sale as a going concern.
The business is extensive and of a highly profitable character and is being disposed owing to the illhealth of the principal at a moderate figure.
Please address:—
The MANAGER,
STANLEY HUMPHREYS & CO
Waterloo Mansions.
5178

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET large breezy top floor of "TOTTIE TERRACE" Lamington Road, close to Grant Road, station and three tram lines. 5210

TO LET.—Office Room to let with immediate entry in Oriental Buildings. Apply to ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE. Bombay. 5094

TO LET.—Two rooms furnished or unfurnished on the Apollo Bunder, electric lights and fans separate bath and entrance. Apply to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO LET—Immediately whole or part of bungalow, open 4 sides. Hansali Tank Street, Dadar. 7 minutes from Station. Rent moderate. Apply R. M. D. WADIA, 6, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort. 3225

TO LET—From 1st February, excellent commodious 2nd floor of SUNNYSIDE, Circus Avenue, behind Byculla Club Road. All modern conveniences. Stable and Garden. Rent Rs. 175. Apply LANDLADY on ground floor. 5198

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

TO LET—A BUNGALOW on the Parel Hill, commanding a beautiful view of the Harbour.
Apply to:—
VASANTRAO ANANDRAO
DABHOLKAR,
5221 Esplanade Cross Road.

TO BE LET.—To Hindus only, flats on Hughes Road, Choupaty, rent including electric fans and lights, ground floor Rs. 100, first floor Rs. 110 and second floor Rs. 120. Apply to
S. N. DABHOLKAR,
5229 Coupaty Road.

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or single room for gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences including private bath, in Wellington Lines, is offered at moderate rates. First class table and all home comforts. Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 306

TO LET.—The undermentioned residences of the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy.
The LARGE UPPER STORIED HOUSE at Tardeo with a spacious compound. Within easy reach of Tram and Train. (From 1st March 1915.)
The BEAUTIFUL BUNGALOW at Khandalla (Furnished.) Two detached offices, stabling and servants' quarters. Large compound. UNIQUE SITUATION. Apply to Mr. RUSTOMJEE BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5197

TO LET.—The Commodious Bungalow at Bandora, known as the late Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's "Family House." Stabling, servants' quarters, etc.
Jeejeebhoy Castle, the newly built stylish and commodious upper storied Bungalow in Civil Lines, Poona. Large drawing dining and billiard rooms and verandahs. 10 bed rooms with dressing and bath rooms attached to each. All elegantly tiled floors. Most centrally situated and commanding from its towers excellent bird's-eye view of Poona and the surrounding country. (Furnished). Stabling and out-houses. Apply to—
SECRETARY AND AGENT,
The Honourable Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Trust
Settlement 1872,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort,
5208 Bombay.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

No. 43 of 1911 Re: Ardesir Framji Unwalla
No. 177 of 1913 Re: Syed Husein Syed Nabisa Rangan.
No. 183 of 1913 Re: Mahomed Nazir Khoja.
No. 330 of 1913 Re: Kaikhoshru Jamsedji Khan.
No. 359 of 1913 Re: Babaji Ganoo Boradey
No. 404 of 1913 Re: Karamsey Keshowji & another, traded as Thacker & Co.
No. 468 of 1913 Re: Allibhoy Ahmed Khoja and others, traded as Karamalli Nurmahomed & Co.
No. 634 of 1913 Re: Tricumdas Dalpatram Mehta (Personal estate).
No. 669 of 1913 Re: Bhicaji Dadabhai Udwadee.
No. 681 of 1913 Re: Nawaballi Illahibux Quarashi and another.
No. 716 of 1913 Re: Rahim Joosab.
No. 1 of 1914 Re: Welmot Charles Harrison.
No. 70 of 1914 Re: Dinsha Kanjibhai Desai, traded as Dilkhush & Co.
No. 72 of 1914 Re: Abdul Hoosein Mamnji Moorga & another, traded as Abdul Kader Abdul Hoosein Moorga.
No. 107 of 1914 Re: Oomer Sidick Memon.
No. 111 of 1914 Re: Mamooji Ebrahim Mungra.
No. 191 of 1914 Re: Jiwa Lakhma Kumbhar and another.
No. 262 of 1914 Re: Ramji Gopal Bhatker.
No. 411 of 1914 Re: Rustomji Dorabji Bhesania, traded as J. R. Bhesania.
No. 471 of 1914 Re: Esufalli Gulamhusein Dawoodi Vora, traded as Esufalli Bros.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is intended to declare final dividends in the above matters on the 7th day of April, 1915.
Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the Official Assignee of Bombay on or before the 3rd day of March, 1915. If they fail to do so their claims will be expunged & the Official Assignee will proceed to make final dividends without regard to their claims.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Fort, Bombay, this 29th day of Jan., 1915.
5228.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of GULABBAI wife of AMERCHAND KERSONDAS late of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.
AMERCHAND KERSONDAS of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant a salesman at Khatao Makanji Mills Byculla residing at Modikhana without the Fort a widower of the said deceased. .....Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-fifth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Fifteen and in the fifth year of our Reign.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
The 26th day of January, 1915.
AMERCHAND KERSONDAS.
5232 Petitioner in person.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB will be held at the Race Course, Mahalaxmi, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, the 20th February, 1915.
AGENDA.
1. To elect the Committee of the Turf Club for the year 1915-16.
2. To discuss any other business brought forward.
(By Order).
J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.
Bombay, 30th January, 1915. 5189

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1915, at 3 p.m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Co., at the Godown near their Pehdi in Khoja Moholla Mandvi and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Ebjee Oomersy.
25 bales each 2,000 yards Hessian Cloth 40" x 10½ ozs. of November delivery.
25 bales each 1,000 yards Hessian Cloth 45" x 11 ozs.. of November delivery.
25 bales each 1,000 yards Hessian Cloth 45" x 11 ozs. of December delivery.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of the next day.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES FANCY, BLACK AND COLOURED CHECKS AND SUSI.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction in the shop opposite the Mulji Jaitha Market in Chumpagully by order of Messrs. B. G. Gorio & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukhmidas Vallubhdas.
20 Bales each 70 pieces Susi 24 yards.
20 Bales each 100 pieces Susi 24 yards.
25 Bales each 100 pieces Coloured Checks and Zephyrs 24 yards.
15 Bales each 100 pieces cieces Coloured Checks and Zephyrs 24 yards.
10 Bales each 70 pieces Coloured Checks and Zephyrs 24 yards.
10 Bales each 70 pieces Coloured Checks and Zephyrs 24 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within 15 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF FEBRUARY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at Upper Colaba, opposite the "Afghan Church," very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, comprising:—
Sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome drawing room suite, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, table ornaments, pictures, iron bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, gents bicycles, large size ice chest, Singers hand sewing machine, nearly new coir matting, fowl house, garden flower pots, etc., etc.
The property of Sergeant Major R. K. Rey., proceeding to Europe and others.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.
Property of another Gentleman.
1 English built light Victoria thoroughly done up with new rubber tyres.
J. S. MODY and Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, January 30th, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND, AT THE EAST SIDE OF VILLE PARLE STATION AT A DISTANCE OF 10 MINUTES WALK AND NEXT TO THE BUNGALOW OF MR. AGASHE, THE RETIRED SUB-REGISTRAR.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Wasudeo L. Rege and Javantibai, his widow, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), on the premises, the following plots of land:—
Particulars:—All those plots of land, lying and being, at Ville Parle, in Registration Sub-district of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, bearing area, Survey Nos. and assessment as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Falni No.	Goonthas or sq. yds.		Assessment. Rs. a. p.		
Plot 1.						
72	4	2	3.4	342	0	2 0
72	5		4¾	575	0	3 9
72	14		4¼	542	0	3 6
Plot 2.						
72	4	2	3/4	335	0	2 1
73 Plot No. 3			1¼	150	0	3 0
73 Falni No. 3		2	1,2	269	0	1 9

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 1st February, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street Fort, the following miscellaneous goods:—
Valuable handsome household and office furniture such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, arm and armless chairs, single and double almyrahs, side-boards, dressing and writing tables, fancy tiled top teapoys, screens, wall-brackets, book-cases, phonographs, glassware, crockeryware etc.
One cinematograph machine with 4 films.
2 sweet-toned organs in good order.
1 sweet-toned cottage piano.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. S. Minashy of Byculla:—
2 Teakwood side-boards.
One Parsi Lady's estate:—One pair diamond bracelets.
By order of R. D. Sethna Esq., Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate of Gani Esmail Insolvent:—
Iron safe, mehta box and tin trunk.
AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
2 rubber-tyred palanquin office shigrams.
1 rubber-tyred strong-built handsome victoria.
AT 3 P. M. (S. T.)
Several Gent's bicycles (second-hand and new.)

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT, IN HIS LANDED PROPERTIES AT KATHA BAZAR DOONGRI COOLY STREET, AND AT JERAJBHAI STREET NEAR THE MUNICIPAL WROKSHOP AT FORAS ROAD AND AT HAMALWADI LOWER COLABA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the assignee of the estate and effects of Damji Hirji an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on the following days, times, and places, mentioned against each lot, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in his following properties:—
LOT NO. 1:—KATHA BAZAR DOONGRI COOLY STREET PROPERTY ON TUESDAY THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1915 AT 4 P. M. (S. T.) ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises, situate on the west side of Doongry Cooly Street, without the Fort, in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi, which piece of land contains by admeasurement 263 3/9 square yards and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 784 and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessmet under Ward B No. 1275, Street No. 182-88 formerly under No. 148 afterwards under No 154 and now under No. 155 and bounded on the east by the aforesaid Doongri Cooly Street, on the west by the property of Thacker Gordhan Bhanji, on or towards the north by the property formerly belonging to Edulji Dorabji and now belonging to Premabai widow of Keshowji Bharmal and on or towards the south by the property of Hormasji Sorabji and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Nagsey Ladha and others.
LOT NO. 2:—KATHA BAZAR DOONGRI COOLY STREET, PROPERTY, ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1915, AT 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece of land with the messuage or dwelling house thereon (sometime past known as Cotton Secrew) situate on the west side of the Doongri Cooly Street outside the Fort and within the island of Bombay formerly computed to contain by admeasurement 382 square yards little more or less but now computed to contain by admeasurement 358.96 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 719 and 780 and new No. 6513 and old survey No. 435 and new survey No. 2626 and formerly assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 149 and now so assessed under ward No. 1270 and Street No. 148-150 and situate in the Sub-district formerly of Bhuleshwar Division and now of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by the public road leading to the Bombay Jail and Mazagaon otherwise called Doongri Cooly Street on or towards the west partly by the house formerly or now of Jivraj Baloo and partly by the house formerly of Gokuldas Thakersey and Devkaran Bhojani and now of Khimji Jooma, on or towards the north by the house formerly and now of Parbat Ladha and on or towards the south formerly by the property of the Keshowji Naik, and now of Jamnadas Nursey all with said premises are now in the occupation of the monthly tenants.
Lot No. 3. Jarajbhai Street Property, near the Municipal Workshop at Foras Road on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground whereof Messrs. Vurjiwandas Madhowdass and Narothamdas Madhowdass are the lessors together with the messuages tenements or five chawls standing thereon situate lying and being at Jerajbhai Street outside the Fort and in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under ward E No. 2849 and 2860, 2850, 2851, 2856, 2857, 2858, 2859 and 2860 and Street No. 1, and 12, 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 and containing by admeasurement 1560 square yards or thereabouts, and which piece of land is bounded on the east by the property of Ibrahim Abdul Kayum, on the west by the property of Ali Mahomed Hussein, on the north by the Jerajbhai Street, and on the south by the property of Memon Banatwalla.
Lot No. 4 Hamal Wadi Property at Lower Colaba, on THURSDAY the 11th day of February 1915 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.
PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Hamal Wadi Lower Colaba without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "A" ward No. 681 and Street No. 61-63 and containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the property of Budhia Jobaji Banker on the west by the said Hamal Wadi Road, on the north by the property of Tapidas Jeyadas and on the south by the property of Sorabji Edulji Jadiwalla.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, for the said Official Assignee and assignee of the estate and effects of the said insolvent at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.,—
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th January, 1915.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT COW LANE OR BOREBHAT CROSS LANE. KANDAWADI GIRGAUM.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will by order of the Surviving Mortgagees Nagindas Motilal, Pranjiwandas Motilal and Dwarkadas Gungadas and on account and at the risk of Shivshanker Anandrao Joshi the Mortgagor and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 26th day of April 1912 and made between the Mortgagor of one part and the Mortgagees of the other sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th January, 1915, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Pension & Tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement 136 Square Yards or thereabout together with messuages, tenement, dwelling house or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cow Lane, or Borebhat Cross Lane, Kandawadi, Girgaum outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 679, and New No. 3073, Old Survey No. 516, and New Survey No. 7728, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward No. 838 and Street No. 1 and bounded as follows, *i.e.*:—On or towards the North by the property of Dharamdas Dulabhdas on or towards the South by a public passage on or towards the East by the property of Mira Malpekarim and on or towards the West by the property of Krishna Bhikhu.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application maf be made to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas solicitors for the Surviving Mortgagees at their office No. 7 Church Gate Street Fort. Bombay or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.
SORABJI COWASJI AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 30th January, 1915.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of an European gentleman consisting of dining table, chairs, easy chair, secretariat desk, book case, almyrah, paper cabinet, scale baba perambulator etc.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham.

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 bay arab, quiet in harness.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Worli Hill, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large side boards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite, drawing room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments rich pictures and olecgraphs, marble top dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, easy chairs bentwood chairs, cloth and gown presses, brass and iron, single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, meat-safes, rich Persian and Brussels carpet, etc., etc., the property of B. G. Horniman, Esq., Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW, SITUATE AT MALAD.

Suit No. 508 of 1911.

Shivshanker Wasudev Talpade .....Plaintiff versus.

Vinayak Wasudeo Talpade and others Defendants.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 31st day of January, 1915, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of Mr. Vinayak Vasudeo Talpade, the receiver appointed in the above suit by the consent decree, dated the 8th day of July, 1912, in pursuance of the directions and order contained in the said consent decree.

PARTICULARS.

All those two several pieces or parcels of unsurveyed khote land or ground now forming one whole piece of land or ground together with the bungalow, privy and a well and the other premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kasba Malad Pot Tukdi, Petha Bandra Tukdi, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana and known by the name of "Land of Dipki," standing in the name of Bai Radhabai alias Dhondibai, widow of Vasudeo Vinayak Talpade, admeasuring 2,410 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Ghod Bunder Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of Lakhmidas Gokaldas, and on or towards the North partly by the batty field land, belonging to Khot Ahmedbhai Hajibhoy and partly by the batty field land of Tribhowandas Shamji, and which said premises are at present in the possession of the Receiver in suit No. 508 of 1911.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira and Divan, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A very rare and unique for Princes, Noblemen and Gentlemen who want a very grand and comfortable palace very richly and decorated and furnished and situated right near the sea with a charming outlook.

By order of the executors of the late Mr. Mahomed Haji Saboo Seedick.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on SUNDAY, the 14th February, 1915, at 4 p.m., (S. T.), in one lot and altogether the very handsome and unique architectural and ornamental building formerly known as "Miramar" but at present known as 'Saboo Palace" situate at Narayen Dabulkar Road or Landsend Road Malabar Hill without the Fort of Bombay together with its rich ornamental and rare furniture, billiard table, platedware, pictures, porcelain, china and glassware, clocks, carpets, marble and other statues etc., consisting of: some very fine and handsomely carved mahogany and satinwood cabinets, sideboards, dining table wardrobes, beds, sofas, chairs, all made to especially selected English designs, built by Roberts and Wimbridge and rest imported from England.

Platedware and cutlery of the very best quality and especially ordered from the well-known makers Messrs. Reid and Barton.

Porcelain ware and ornaments from Doulton's Royal Crown Derby & Co., Coalport, Royal Worcester, Mintons, Dresdens and Royal Hungarian.

Best carara marble, plaster and bronze statues and figures.

English and Indian Silver Ware and carved Ivory pieces. Indian carpets from A. Wyland at Agra, made to order; and Axminster stair carpets and rugs of best English makes.

Oil paintings by some well known painters.

Grandfather and other clocks, imported by Marcks & Co.., and others.

Chinese and Japanese furniture inlaid with Mother O'Pearl.

Finest crystal glass and porcelain dinner and dessert services.

The whole of this splendid collection has

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & Co., (*Contd.*)

been carefully selected by a gentleman, who has made it a special study in this particular branch, and cannot be equalled anywhere in India. Should at such sale in one whole lot of the property and furniture, etc., the reserved price which shall be fixed therefor shall not be obtained, then and in that case the bungalow with its lands, gardens, outhouses, and appurtenances and with all the fixtures shall be sold separately from the furniture immediately thereafter on the same day viz., the 14th day of February, 1915: and the furniture and all other moveables will be sold separately on Monday, the 15th February, 1915 and on the following days.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the undersigned or of Messrs. Payne & Co., or of Messrs Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the said executors at their office No. 90 and No. 29 Esplanade Road Fort, respectively.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 14 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 30th January, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS GRAIN, SWEEPING, ETC., AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from, the G. I. P. Railway Company Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAC, the 30th January 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—

Cotton seed, wheat, jawari, bajree, harda, gunny bags, empty casks, books, empty cylinder, red earth, luggage hardware, empty tins, thread, cement, machinery iron, iron safe, iron bars, jagree, moha flowers, wooden pieces, old records, bags of sweeping grains and other miscellaneous goods.

Re. Bombay to Bhusaval Inv. No. 281, R. R. 5697—76, of 13th June, 1914, sender A. R. H. Hoosein, consignee A. G. Hoosein.

1 case cotton sewing thread.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instruction from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, ON WEDNESDAY, 3rd February, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the materials for remove of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 8-14: 22: 46-48: 50-58: 3: 1: 47: case Nos. 68: 70: 125: 126: 134: 239: 253: First and second Nowroji Hill Road, and also at 4-30 p.m Building Street No. 52-56: Case No. 88 Pydhowni Road.

MENESSE & CO Auctioneers.

Bombay, 30th January, 1915.

MEHTA & CO

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE.

The auction sale of the machinery, etc. of the stone quarry at Dombrivli which was to take place to-morrow, will be held on SUNDAY, the 7th February.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON MONDAY THE 1st DAY OF FEBRUARY 1915.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC GOODS SUCH AS LAMPS, FANS, ACCUMULATORS' CALL-BELLS, TEA-KETTLES, FANCY GLASS SHADES, WIRE, AND OTHER SUNDRY THINGS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by public auction on MONDAY the 1st day of February 1915 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Kalbadevi Road, near Edward Theatre, all the stock-in-trade of the Modern Electric Company consisting of electric lamps, pendants, &c. by Osram Mazda, Royal Elliswave, Foster, E. T. S. English, German, Popes, A. E. G. Tungasram, and others, Electric ceiling and table fans of different volts by Varitiz, Adnil, E. E. E. and other makers, large stock of accumulators of 2 and 4 Volts, assorted call bells, Electric tea kettles, table standing lamps brackets, brass rings, switches, wall plugs, switch boards holders, cc roses, cutouts, clips, large lot of flexible and ordinary wires, and a large variety of fancy and coloured Electric shades, and other Miscellaneous Sundries.

NOTE.—The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers.

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General Manager..... Mr. JAMES McGRATH.

OUR RED LETTER PROGRAMME!

Always Going One Better ! !

Special engagement of the well-known London and Australian Star

MISS GRACE PALOTTA (From the Gaiety Theatre, London.)

and

MR. EDWARD NABLE, Comedian.

In a musical comedietta, entitled "Brown of Pickelton" in which Miss Palotta introduces her famous laughing song. "The London Telegraph" says:—"Miss Palotta's laugh is simply irresistible."

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By W. W. Jacobs with W. H. Berry from Daly's Theatre in the principal role

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IN THE CARPATHIANS Winter Sports in the Famous Passes.

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To-morrow at 4-30 SPECIAL CINEMA PERFORMANCE. Reduced Prices.

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KALBADEVI ROAD.

6-30 p.m TO-NIGHT. TWO PERFORMANCES **10 p.m. TO-NIGHT**

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MARIE GODWIN THE IDOL OF BOMBAY

Soubrette, Balladist and Expert Dansuese.

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LAST WEEK OF

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Photography is a Matchless Marvel. All Star Cast. A very Clever Plot in which is told vividly the Intrigues of an Adventuress. Scenes are set up most elaborately.

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An Episode of the Spanish-American War.

A Thrilling Drama that moves at the rate of one hundred miles an hour. There are punches galore, exciting battle scenes and a plot that will "grip" from tart to finish.

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Perfect photography of Natural Scenery laid in some of the most serene and beautiful landscapes in Europe makes, in this respect alone "A Crime for LOVE" a producer's masterpiece.

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TO-DAY & TO-NIGHT

3 PERFORMANCES 3

MATINEE AT 4-30

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Miss GERTRUDE GEBEST.

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BROTHERS AT WAR Star Drama

Max Linder in a Waterplane Elopement.

The Brighton of France.

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Mobilising of Turkey.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT.

9-30 Perfo mance 9-30

A Special Vaudevelle. at the BALL ALLEY

Colaba Gymnasium To-morrow Sunday,

AT THE GAIETY

7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

THURSDAY 4th FEB.

Lew Marks, Miss Ada Sherrard Miss Girtie Brooks on "A patriotic Novel Review"

DOWN WITH THE KAISER.

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DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.

Monday, 1st February.

Dance from 9-30 to Midnight.

On this occasion there will be no skating. The floor will be prepared specially for Dancing.

Tuesday, 2nd February.

Sports on skates.

There will be no Practice and Evening Sessions this day as the floor is to be planed for sports at night.

Tuesday, 16th February.

GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

AN ORGAN RECITAL will be given

IN THE CHURCH

On Sat. Jan. 30th at 6-30 p.m.

Organ.—Dr. Edgar Faulkner, Mus. Doc.

Violin.—Mrs. Hodge.

Soloists.—Miss E. D'Sousa, Mr. E. Gellett, Mr. E. S. Riley.

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Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
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Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.

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Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,795
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Mother sees she gets it because that makes her so bonny

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Beware of spurious imitations.

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When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

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BOMBAY CHURCHES.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

(Septuagesima Sunday, 31st, Jan.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Barham, Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion: 7-45 a.m., Matins, 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E Flat; Hymns 83, 172, 322, 197; 5-30 p.m. Children Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon; Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 489, 168, 225; Collections for Church Expenses; Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel.—Chaplain—Rev. H. Martindale, 8 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher; Rev. H. Martindale.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Chaplain: Rev. R. L. Wormald; 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m., Parade Service; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—Clergy (English): Rev. H. T. Vodden (Incumbent), Rev. Canon R. S. Heywood, Rev. J. H. Robinson; (Marathi) Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi; (Gujerati); Rev. L. Hari. English Services: 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujerati, Service 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil), 7-30 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu); 10 a.m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil); 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

All Saints Church, Malabar Hill.—8 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, 7-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 5-15 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon, Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy; Rev. A. E. Bradbury, 8 a.m., Matins and Litany, 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease St. Peter).—Clergy, Rev. Father Moore, Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m., Holy Communion (English), 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarathi); 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain: Rev. H. Martindale; 11 a.m., Matins.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to St. Paul)—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's, Mazagon—Clergy: Rev. Fathers Biscoe, Tovey and R. Pearse, 6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for the Schools.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland) Apollo Street, Fort, Senior Chaplain: Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain: The Rev. R. E. Lee, M.A., B.D., 9-30 a.m., Joint-Service with United Free Church; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evening Praise, List: Psalms 145 June 8, Paraphrases 22 Tune 118, Hymns 2,230 and 351.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain: Rev. R. M. Gray, 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Service for Young People; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal, Grant Road.—9 a.m., Morning Service (Marathi). Preacher: Rev. M. B. Nikambe; 6-30 p.m., Evensong Service (English).

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-45 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder,—Pastor; Rev. A. N. Warner; 11 a.m., Morning Service. Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—9 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher; Rev. A. Y. Wright; 6-30, Evening Service; Preacher: Lt. Peters (6th Devons. 5 p.m. Sunday School.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m., Morning Service, Preacher: Mr. G. Bennett 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. A. Y. Wright; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba. Minister Rev. Mr. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service; Rev. A. E. Hubbard; Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Song Service, from 6 to 6-20 p.m., Song and Solos used.

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor: Rev. John Malelu, 9 a.m., Sunday School, 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers' Class; 2-15 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 4-30 p.m., Afternoon Service; 5-45 p.m., English Service. Preacher: Prof. W. S. Picken; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar Rev. Dr. B. De Mone—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy. The Jesuit Fathers, 6 a.m., 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Vicar, Rev. Father Hutemacher, S. J. 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p.m. Rosary Church, Mazagaon.—Vicar: Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a.m., 7 a.m., 9-30 a.m., and 6 p.m. Week days 6-15 a.m., and 6-45 a.m.

Holy Cross Church Lower Parel, Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and Rev. J. A. Gomes.—6 a.m., Mass; 8 a.m., High Mass; 6 p.m., Benediction.

Gloria Church, Parel Road, Byculla. Vicar, Very Rev. L. C. Pera, Hours of Mass: 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar, Acting Vicar; Rev. J. J. Dias, Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 a.m., 9 a.m., Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 7-30 a.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health). Vicar: Rev. M. D'Sa; Low Masses at 7 and 7-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul, (Barrow's Lane), Girgaum Road—Vicar: Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinha 5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m., (Children's Mass); 5-30, 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's Colaba).—Chaplain: Rev. Fr. F. Hillenkamp, S. J., Sunday 8 a.m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction; Mass at 7 a.m.

Chapel.—Our Lady of Seven Doleurs.—New Sonapur. Chaplain Rev. Daniel Fernandes.—7 a.m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays 6 and 8 a.m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most improved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. A 8-19

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Price of our original Campaign Watch is, Nickel Rs. 25; Silver, Crystal face, Rs. 35; Hunting or Half-hunting, Rs. 45; Gold Rs. 200; Half-hunting, Rs. 225; Hunting, Rs. 235.

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.

The best handy timekeeper for Officers, of all grades when on active service is The Military Model Wrist Watch. Round in shape and protected by a leather wristlet, it can be referred to quickly, and unlike the Fancy Wristlet Watches which sit on straps and are ornamentally suitable for private life, this model is essentially strong and it is impermeable to rain, dust or perspiration which attacks the polished steel parts. The ordinary wrist watches are quite suitable for District work but The Military Model is THE WATCH for WAR use being DURABLE and ACCURATE under extreme climatic conditions.

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May be termed an open watch. It looks neat, light and attractive; sits close on the wrist and is the watch par excellence of its kind on the point of quality.

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Gives protection from rain, dust and perspiration because it has a screw-out movement. Obviates risk of every kind.

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THE CLEANER FOR

WHITE HATS & SHOES

Other compounds only paint *over* the dirt. Bon Ami is an absorbent mineral soap which dissolves the dirt out of the canvas, restoring the original new appearance.

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ROYAL FANCY SWEETMEAT SALOON

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35-37, APOLLO STREET,

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

49, Church Gate Street.

LOGICAL DISPEPSIA TREATMENT.

IMPORTANCE OF ELIMINATING ACIDITY AND FOOD FERMENTATION.

During the past two or three years reports have frequently appeared in the Press concerning the remarkable value of *bisurated* magnesia as an antacid; and its ability to promote normal, healthy digestion by preventing food fermentation and neutralising dangerous stomach acid has often been demonstrated. Until recently chemists could supply *bisurated* magnesia in powder form only, half a teaspoonful of which, taken in a little water after meals, almost instantly stops all fermentation and neutralises acid, but sufferers from stomach trouble will be glad to learn that, after a long series of experiments, a leading firm of manufacturing chemists has now succeeded in producing a 5-grain mint-flavoured tablet and also an effervescent tablet, both of which combine all the valuable antacid properties of the ordinary *bisurated* magnesia in a very convenient form. These new tables of *bisurated* magnesia can now be obtained of chemists everywhere and many physicians are already prescribing them instead of the powder form.

The above-mentioned ingredients may be obtained from any chemist or direct from Kemp and Co., Ltd., of Bombay.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 46 pills. Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,82,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI
Secretaries and Treasurers.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, 28th Jan.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	7,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
,, Imports		14,093
Mid American		4.95
Egyptian F.G.F.		6.50
New York Official noon call March	..	8.45
,, ,, May	..	8.74
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	.. ..	8.16
,, ,, May	.. ..	8.40

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 29.

Opening Tone	Firm
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	16,293
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—	
M.-J.	4.88
J.-J.	.....
J.-A.	4.95
A.-S.	4.99
S.-O.	.....
O.-N.	5.06
N.-D.	.....
D.-J.	.....
J.-N.	5.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
M.J.	4.81	4.81
J.J.		
J.A.	4.88	4.88
A.S.		4.92
S.O.		
O.N.	4.98	4.99
N.D.		
D.J.		
J.F.	5.02	5.03

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
27th Jan Close ..	4.81	4.86½	4.98	5.03½
28th Jan. Open ..	4.77	4.83	4.94	4.98
28th Jan. Close ..	4.81½	4.87	4.99	5.03
	pl. ½	pl. ½	pl. 1	pl. ½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.
27th Jan. Close	6.75	6.92	7.22
28th Jan. Open	..	..	..
28th Jan. Close	6.72	6.90	7.20
	—3	—2	—2

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
26th Jan. Close.	8.57	8.84	9.25
27th Jan. Close	8.41	8.69	9.12
28th Jan. 11 a.m.	8.43	8.72	9.15
28th Jan. Close	8.52	8.80	9.23

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
26th Jan. Close.	8.24	8.47
27th Jan. Close	8.09	8.33
28th Jan. 11 a.m.	..	..
28th Jan. Close.	..	..

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 28th Jan.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	50,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	70,000
Futures at New York March	8.52
Previous closing price	8.41
Futures at New York May	8.80
Previous closing price	8.69
Spot Cotton at New York	8.55
Previous price	8.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8¼
Previous price	8¼
Futures at New Orleans March ..	8.23
Previous price	8.09
Futures at New Orleans May ..	8.46
Previous price	8.33
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8¼
Demand Bills	4.85/15
Silver Commercial Bars	48⅞

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, 28th Jan.

Bar Silver spot	22⅝
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£768,000
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	1⅝
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2¼
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅜
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4¾
Interest day-to day loans	1
,, 7 day market loans	1½

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, 28th Jan.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£	£
Total Bullion ..	69,166,000	Dec. 754,000
Public Deposits ..	47,393,000	Inc. 9,805,000
Other do. ..	117,594,000	Dec. 8,691,000
Govt. Securities ..	21,324,000	Inc. 3,256,000
Other Securities ..	108,837,000	Inc. 1,427,000
Notes & Gold ..	52,912,000	Dec. 691,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 32 % of the Liabilities

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 28th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. April-May;	56/3
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June;	56
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal.	
Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. January Paid.	58⅜
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal January.	

SEEDS.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March Paid	46/6
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-March; Hull	8/-

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£62⅜
Copper Braziers	£79
Yellow Metal	7½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	12-0-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominal	30
English best selected Copper	67¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Feb.-March;	2/5½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Owing to a general holiday, there was very little business transacted at the Colaba Green. Rumours are being circulated that there is a likelihood of political complications with the United States over the Ship Purchase Bill, and this had the effect of damping speculative ardour, giving the market a surface tone of weakness. Rates in consequence nominally gave way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 from the morning quotations.

It is difficult to understand how complications with America could have a depressing influence on the Indian cotton market on the contrary, it might be assumed that should anything of an untoward nature occur in our relations with America, the fact should tend to drive up the rates considerably for the indigenous staple.

We quote:—

Good M. G. Broach (March) Rs. 135-8.
Fine M. G. Bengal (March) Rs. 136.
Fully Good Bengal (March) Rs. 126.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

White Pessi 85 per cent. Ready .....Rs. 8-4, R. D. per cwt.

White Pessi, April-May .....Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.

Red Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 7-4, R. D. per cwt.

Yellow Hard 50 per cent. .....Rs. 7-12, R. D. per candy.

Linseed. Tone steady.
Ready .....Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.

Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Katni .....Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Apl.-May .....Rs. 7-14, B. T. per cwt.

Poppyseed. Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.

Groundnuts Tone quiet.
Sholapur .....Rs. 29-8, B. T. per candy.
Madras .....Rs. 31, B. T. per candy.

Mowraseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 4-2, B. T. per cwt.

Castorseed. Tone quiet.
Ready .....Rs. 5-14, R. D. per cwt.
Forward .....Rs. 5-12, R. D. per cwt.

Cottonseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-9, R. D. per cwt.

Teelseed. Tone steady.
Bold White 85 per cent. .....Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt.
Mimbara .....Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.
White sm.gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni .....Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mghi .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghat .....Rs. 44-8, B. T. per candy.
White Secunderabad .....Rs. 42, B. T. per candy.
White Allahabad .....Rs. 8-7, R. D. per candy.
Red Khandwa, ...Rs. 49, B. T. per candy.
Red Jubbulpore .....Rs. 38, B. T. per candy.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 29.

The market is quieter again and there is but little enquiry from exporters. The tonnage generally however is scarce and the rates are firm.

FIRE IN A JUTE MILL.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT FIVE LAKHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The fire at the Ganges Jute Mills, Sibpore, which broke out on Wednesday afternoon, has already done damage estimated at five lakhs. The fire brigade succeeded in confining the outbreak to a particular godown in which it originated, but it was necessary to stand by the whole of last night.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 29.

There have been a few light falls of rain in North-west India, the United Provinces and east Central Provinces. The weathed is slightly unsettled along the North-west Frontier.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in North-west India and neighbouring districts.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday the 29th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme north. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab; night temperature is also above normal in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect during the day and in excess at night at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad and Jaipur and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect at Indore but in excess at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme south-eastern district and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Saugor and Jubbulpore; night temperature is in excess at Jubbulpore, Raipur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in defect in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad, night temperature is also below normal in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—A few showers have occurred in the east Central Provinces and Malabar. Conditions are slightly unsettled in Baluchistan and Sind.

Dry weather is likely generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 29th of January 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of p.s. 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (28th)	75.9	56.4	79	..	4.80	—2.58
Jask	78.4	67.8	62	..	0.40	—1.98
Muskat	80.9	66.4	75	..	31.7	1.14
Do. 28th)	73.1	66.1	74	..	31.7	1.18
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.5	50.7	62	..	0.30	—0.38
Rawalpindi	70.2	36.6	69	..	4.05	0.48
Lahore	73.4	43.3	90	..	1.35	0.10
Hissar	73.2	42.4	84	..	0.51	..
Ambala	72.1	47.1	89	..	1.92	—0.51
D	70.5	52.0	76	..	1 59	0.06
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.3	50.3	70	..	0.51	—0.41
Mainpuri	75.3	46.0	79	..	0.25	—0.97
Jhansi	73.6	49.7	63	..	09	—0.94
Cawnpo e	71.0	50.3	93	..	1 18	—0.08
Allahaba i	69.0	55.0	93	..	0 78	—0.58
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	81.7	47.8	45	..	52	0.04
Karachi	79.9	59.0	72	..	55	—0.19
Ajmer	72.8	46.1	84	..	25	0.44
Jaipore	74.9	51.4	49	..	55	—0.31
Kotal	75.0	54.4	67	..	59	1.15
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	85.0	60.0	96	..	0.16	—0.04
Dwarka	76.4	60.1	91	..	0.09	0.01
Veraval	84.3	57.6	62	..	0.08	—0.33
Rajkot	84.1	56.8	96	..	0.41	—0.10
Bhavnagar Para	82.8	51.4	59	..	0	—0.32
Surat	84.6	55.8	61	..	0.70	0.47
Ahmedabad	80.5	55.6	51	..	0	—0.32
Deesa	84.1	49.2	62	..	0.33	0.04
Neemuch	74 1	46.8	55	..	2.04	1.51
Indore	75.1	46.1	56	..	1.05	0.36
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	72.8	58.3	95	..	0.51	—0.96
Saugor	71.4	51.0	72	..	0.17	—1.34
Hoshangabad	74.5	49.8	72	..	1.34	0.13
Khandwa	80.4	47.9	49	..	0.48	0.46
Akola	84.4	53.2	55	..	1.57	0.12
Amraoti	84.8	59.3	63	..	1.60	0.17
Nagpur	81.1	50.0	76	..	3.45	1.87
Chanda	86.3	62.4	63	..	2.09	0.81
Raipur	81.7	62.6	92	0.10	1 14	0.36
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.1	65.4	66	..	0.18	—0.26
Ratnagiri	85.5	68.1	49	..	0.42	—0.25
Mormugao	82.4	68.0	88	..	1.43	0.26
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	81.4	45.3	46	..	2.34	1.57
Ahmednagar	79.4	50.2	35	..	1.96	0.88
Poona	82.2	49.7	60	..	0.61	—0.46
Sholapur	85.8	59.1	58	..	4.87	3.39
Bijapur	83.0	59.4	46	..	4.71	3.51
Belgaum	83.3	54.8	48	..	4.84	3.68
Aurangabad	79.1	49.6	29	..	1.68	0 06
Nizamabad (Indur).	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hyderabad	86.5	63.6	84	..	0.86	—0.41
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	87.5	71.1	73	..	3.41	0.06
Calicut	88.8	74.9	85	..	7.08	0.76
Cochin	89.2	74.4	85	0.86	13.34	4.88
Colombo	87.3	66.8	95	..	16.49	—4.58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	81.9	65.3	90	..	3.04	—3.18
Bellary	94.0	65.6	56	..	2.91	0.72
Cuddapah	91 0	66.8	75	..	3.63	—1.01
Madras	82.7	68.8	93	..	24.41	4.54
Bangalore	87.0	58.8	68	..	2.14	—1.46
Coimbatore	89.8	64.7	79	..	4.01	—0.91
Trichinopoly	89.6	65.8	77	..	5.54	—2.08
Negapatam	84.1	68.7	86	..	18.79	—9.60

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The feature of the Share Market was the smart advance that took place in jute mill scrip, Kanknarrahs registering a further rise, closing 10 points above the previous price.

A fair volume of business was reported in coal shares with prices on the whole well maintained. Tea shares were in strong demand with more buyers than sellers.

We quote:—

Coal:—Baraboni 10/2, Bhalgora 24/8, 24/12, Bhaskajuri 14/14, 15/2, Bonreah 5/5/4, Hariladih 91, 92, Marine 15/12, 16, Mucheridih 4/12, New Tetturya 6/8, 6/12, Raneegunge 21, Satpukuria and Asansol 6/12, 6/14, Standard 21/8.

Jute:—Barnagore 60, Hooghly Prefs 9/10, 9/12, Kamarhatty (ord) 115/8, 117, Kanknarrah Ord 192 and 195, Kelvin Ord 117, Pawerence Prefs 109, Naihati Prefs 99, 100.

Tea:—Eastern Cachar 108, 109, North West Cachar 160, 161.

Debentures:—Calcutta Real Property 60/0, 103, Clive Buildings 50/0, 101.

Government Securities:—Three and a half per cent. Government Paper was quoted 94-4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29.

Jehangir	Lewis	Aden Jan. 20
Chakla	Allen	London Jan. 2
Rydal Hall	Gray	New York Dec. 3

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 29.

Yasukumi Maru	Kamada	Kobe
Aldersgate	Lewis	Delegoa Bay
Sumatra	Brawis	Genoa
Lhasa	Rouse	Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S. S. Telena	White	Abadan
S. S. Baron Minto	Fullerton	Durban

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Nizam for Calcutta.

S. S. Jehangir:—The steamer Jehangir, 3,360 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she left on January 20, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakla:—The steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain F. Allen, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, which port she left on January 2, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Rydal Hall:—The steamer Rydal Hall, 2,139 tons, Captain E. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, which port she left on December 3, with a general cargo.

S. S. Telena:—The steamer Telena, 3,123 tons, Captain A. White, will sail to-day for Abadan, in ballast.

S. S. Baron Minto:—The steamer Baron Minto, 2,896 tons, Captain J. G. Fullerton, will sail to-day for Durban, in ballast.

S. S. Sumatra:—The steamer Sumatra, 2 937 tons, Captain W. M. Brawis, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain Rouse, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Friday, January 29th, 1915.

Begonia	Howse	J. MacIntosh & Co
Chakla	Allen	M. M. & Co
Echunga	Butcher	R. G. Baldock, Ld.
Firooz	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Jelunga	Sullivan	T. M. & Co
Sumatra	Brews	T. Morrison & Co
Sardinia	Zaffery	P. & O. Co
Frankenfels	W. Webb	W. & A. G. & Co
Zayani	Wecke	H. S. Shorstry

VICTORIA DOCK.

Banca	King	P. & O. Co
Kirin Maru	Isuda	N. Y. Kaisha
Luzon Maru	Migata	N. Y. Kaisha
Nizam	Benson	W. & A. G. & Co
Rangoon Maru	Namura	N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK

City of London	Elliot	K. N. & Co
Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co

H. W. P. D.

Indrawati	Ocsman	B. S. N. Co.
Saraswati	Nola.	
Mahanadi	Esmail	

M. W. D. D.

Dwarka	Moson	M. M. & Co

H. W. V. D.

Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Aldersgate	Lewis	M. M. & Co
Begonia	Howse	W. & A. G. & Co
Budrie	Evans	T. M. & Co
Baron Minto	Fullerton	K. N. & Co
Baron Cawdor	Caskie	W. & A. G. & Co
Braunfels	Northcote	Prize Vessel.
Egyptian	Payne	T. M. & Co
Eden Hall	Kemp	T. M. & Co
Fairport	Gregon	W. & A. G. & Co
Galla	McIntyre	Y. M. & Co
Telena	White	Shaw Wallace.
Trold	Anderson	T. M. & Co
Talyabi	Cottrell	R. E. C. & Co

IMPORTS.

Jan. 29.

S. S. City of London from Liverpool, Agents K. Nixon and Co.—992 cases 829 bales cotton goods, 8 cases mixed cotton goods, 4 cases 2 bales woollen goods, 1 case linen goods, 85 cases 202 bales cotton yarn, 2 bales rugs, 1 bale carpets, 34 bales 1 case cotton rope 2 cases artificial silk, 41 bales paper, 1 case locks, 318 cases provisions, 26 casks tiles, 10 casks 50 cases 90 crates bottles, 875 boxes window glass.

S. S. Umaria from Sourabaya, Agents M. M. and Co.—15,610 bags sugar.

S. S. Baron Cawdar from Calcutta, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—6,500 tons coal.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barmeters:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 29th January 1915 was 30.150 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week.	Day of Month.	WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in.	LOW WATER Month.	Bombay Mean Time h. m.	Depth. on Still. ft. in
	Jan			Jan		
F.	29	m 10 4	24 11	29	m 4 41	20 5
		11 15a	28 2		4 6a	16 6
S.	30	m 10 46	25 9	30	m 5 13	19 7
		11 43a	28 11		4 46a	16 11
Su.	31	m 11 27	26 6	31	m 5 44	18 9
	Feb.			Feb.	5 24a	15 6
M.	1	m 0 11	29 5	1	m 6 14	18 0
		0 7a	27 2		6 0a	15 5
Tu.	2	m 0 40	29 7	2	m 6 44	17 4
		0 47a	27 6		6 35a	15 9
W.	3	m 1 11	29 6	3	m 7 16	16 10
		1 28a	27 7		7 10a	16 5
Th.	4	m 1 44	29 1	4	m 7 51	16 6
		2 12a	27 4		7 47a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 29 (Friday	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m
,, 30 (Saturday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 30m
,, 31 (Sunday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 31m
Feb. 1 (Monday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 31m
,, 2 (Tuesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 32m
,, 3 (Wednesday)	7h. 13m.	6h. 32m
,, 4 (Thursday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 33m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 8h., 11-9p.m; 1st Quarter 1915 Jan. 23rd. 11h. 2-8 a.m., Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 10h. 11-3 a.m. 1st Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h 40 0 am..

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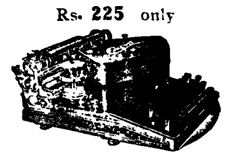

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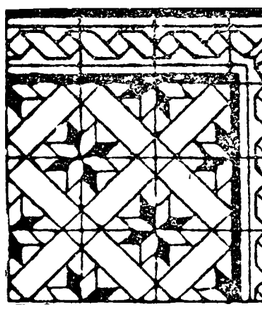

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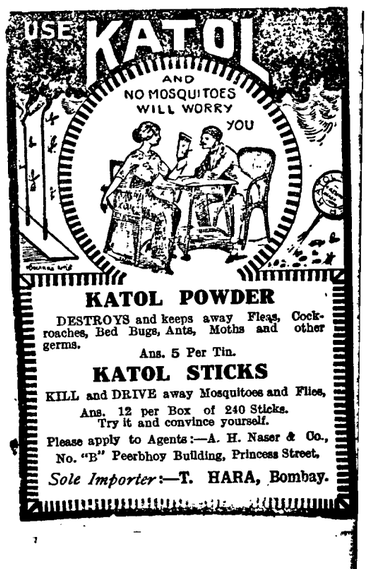

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			Rs.	As.
NINETTE	50	Cigars	3	14
VERITA	50	,,	5	8
(Best in imported Havanas)				
MAHROUSSA	50	Egy. Cigarettes	2	2
KING EDWARD	50	,, ,,	2	4
GEORGE V.	50	,, ,,	2	6

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B. E. S. SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The annual distribution of prizes of the Byculla Education Society's Schools was held yesterday afternoon in the school compound, the Bishop of Bombay, the President of the Society, being in the chair.

The Secretary, the Rev. R. C. V. Hodge, read the hundredth report of the institution in the course of which he said that the success of the schools was due almost entirely to the devotion and self-sacrifice of the staff. He added that the friends of the schools would be glad to know that several of their Old Boys were now at the front.

The Bishop then addressed the gathering. He said that this was a great occasion. It was not only the annual prize-giving day but it was also the celebration of hundred years' existence of the school. It was a very interesting thing to look back to the work done by the Byculla Education Society in the last hundred years. Archdeacon Barnes who was their founder, came out to find that there was only one clergyman in this city fit to work,—others were either sick or had died. His work as archdeacon was light because he had to look after one clergyman only and he found time to do other work and one was a good and a great thing and that was to start the Byculla Education Society. When he took up the school, it had 12 scholars and he managed to get a little more than double the number; now, when they saw the big buildings, they could realise how a small thing had grown into a great thing. At that time, the school was backed up by that great man, the then Governor of Bombay, Sir Evan Nepean. He was the first Governor who had allowed Christian missions and nunneries to work in this Presidency and for that he deserved their respect. With his generous support the society went on and they therefore honoured his name. When they thought of distinguished men, they should not leave out the undistinguished men and women, who had given their money, care and support to this Society for without them the great men could not have achieved what they saw before them. But there was one name among their benefactors, whom they commemorated that morning, so great was the name of Sir James Outram, who had given a very large subscription to the school. He was a man whom all Englishmen and even Scotchmen deservedly remembered with all honour. He was a man of most reckless courage and most splendid chivalry yet he was most tender to the weak.

Continuing, his Lordship said that they met again after hundred years among the sounds of war. The work of this school was commenced in the time of the great European war against Napolean. Now they heard again the sounds of a great European war. Now they were again engaged in resisting a Power which wishes to subjugate all other countries and he hoped they were the same Englishmen that fought a hundred years' ago, the same in their spirit, the same in their object, the same in their justice and the same in fighting their cause honourably. They were all engaged in a war against might, which thinks it is right and what was their country's demand. Their country's demands would always regard three things, justice, mercy and honour. Justice in this that if God gave them might, the might would make people respect justice. They needed might but they would use might for right. They would not use might to destroy right. Then through all these times of war and war spirit they would remember mercy, mercy towards the weak, as Outram always had and if, as it should be, they should turn out victors they would remember mercy towards the vanquished. With all these they would have honour.

His Lordship then exhorted the students to steadily pursue these objects and said that if they did so, they would answer the purpose for which the Society was founded and the school was started. He congratulated the staff and the students on the work of the past year and wished them all prosperity in future life.

Mrs. Palmer then distributed the prizes. A programme of musical drill was then gone through by the school children, every item being applauded by the appreciative audience.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and the singing of the National Anthen terminated the proceedings.

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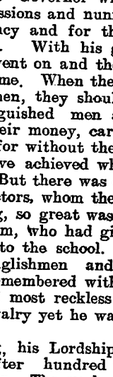

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LUCKNOW RACES.

TO-DAY'S RACING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Jan. 29.

Following are horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

CHUTTER MUNZIL PLATE.

Maori King, 10-3; Arlington, 10-2; Alice, 10-1; Kiora, 9-12; Little Sim, 9-5; Little Arch, 9-2; Sincere, 9-0; Footsteps, 8-12; Firefly 8-11; Bi' O' Fashion, 8-7; Miss Zena, 8-0; Bonnie Blush, 7-13; Friendship, 7-6; Miss Lily, 6-12; Sirenia, 6-7.

SECUNDRABAGH PLATE.

Valiant, 9-7; Major General, 9-6; Atalanta, 9-6; Wee Lad, 9-5; Housemaid, 9-1; Hard Cash, 8-13; Dick Turpin, 8-1; Common, 7-11; Maximum, 6-9.

THE STAYER'S PLATE.

Naini, 9-12; Oriflamme 9-10; Amalgum, 9-9; Maori King, 9-8; Mavourneen, 9-5; Lady Laragen, 8-6; Sincere, 7-12; Sayonara, 7-2; Gwen, 7-0; First Choice, 6-12; Lady Honour, 6-10, Lady Rosaine, 6-9; Miller's Daughter, 6-7; Pistol, 6-7.

THE LUCKNOW DERBY.

Jacamar, 10-7; Saxonite, 10-0; Pretty Good Sort, 9-12; Hamara, 6-6; Mil, 9-1; Mayfly IV, 9-0; Silver Memory, 7-3; Pat's Pet, 7-0; Kit Grey Leg, 6-12; Lady Anne, 6-8; Queen of The Wolves, 6-7; Model Knight, 6-4; Rogen, 6-0.

CAPTAIN'S PLATE.

Vic's Pride, 10-12; Betty Birr, 10-10; Khan 10-3; Queen of The Wolves, 9-10; Fickle Hugh, 9-9; Dancing Mistress, 9-6; Silver Memory, 9-5; Larklodge, 9-0; Kilty S., 8-10; Uncle B., 8-0; First Choice, 7-0.

MARTINIERE PLATE.

Nizam-ul-Mulk, 9-10; German Silver, 8-11; Alibaba, 8-10; Sunspot 8-8; Rupert The Second, 8-7; Mafush, 8-6; Farehoud, 8-4; Iron Chest, 8-1; Old Joe, 7-13; Duhallow, 7-10; Kashmir, 6-12.

MOTOR-CAR FATALITY.

CORONER'S JURY BLAMES CHAUFFEUR.

Mr. H. P. T. Lattey, the Coroner, concluded the inquest, at the Morgue, on Friday, touching the death of a Hindu woman, named Yelubai, aged about 55, who was knocked down by motor car No. 432, belonging to Rao Bahadur Vasanji Khimji, and driven by his chauffeur Bhaw Hanmat, along Arthur Road on the night of the 17th instant. The deceased succumbed to her injuries at the Sir J. J. Hospital. Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, appeared for the chauffeur.

A mill-hand, named Luxmon Hanmant, said the car was on the wrong side of the road. He heard the deceased being knocked down and he called to the driver to stop, but the latter did not stop, and increasing the speed of the car, ran away. Witness took the number of the car.

Mahomed Daffar, another pedestrian, deposed to the same effect.

Medical evidence showed that the deceased had cataracts in both eyes. The death was due to rupture of the bladder with fracture of the ribs of both sides.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased's death was due to injuries received owing to her having been knocked down by the car driven by Bhaw, under such circumstances that Bhow was to blame.

NAVAL APPEAL FUND.

Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 17,577-15-6; A Christmas Day contribution, Rs. 18; The Nursing Staff, Cama Hospital, Rs. 50; J. Cobban, Esq., Rs. 20; Through Messrs. Cowasjee, Dinshaw & Bros., Aden:—Messrs. M. A. Hussanally & Bros. Rs. 100; Mahomed Mowjee, Esq., Rs. 20; Messrs. Pallonjee Dinshaw & Co., Rs. 15; Eduljee Cooverjee Patel, Esq., Rs. 15; M. S. Jacob, Esq., Rs. 10; Abdoola Ahmed Basavadan, Esq., Rs. 10; Hasambhoy Mahomed, Esq., Rs. 10; Aboobaker Ba Yassoof, Rs. 10; Messrs. Murmahomed Mussa & Co., Rs. 10; Abdool Rehman Badeep, Esq., Rs. 10; Messrs Meralibhoy Dossa & Co., Rs. 5; Jasraj Goculdas, Esq., Rs. 5; Mahomed A. Badeep, Esq., Rs. 5; Awad A. Badeep, Esq., Rs. 5; Awad Ali Abad, Esq., Rs. 5; Salem Awad Saib, Esq., Rs. 5; Ahmed Abdool Rahim Hamid, Esq., Rs. 5; Ali Awad Alajum, Esq., Rs. 5; Chaturbhuj Harakhchand, Esq., Rs. 5; Mahomed A. Bahsvan, Esq., Rs. 5; Syed Salem Bakhader, Esq., Rs. 3; Keshavalal Mohanjee, Esq., Rs. 2; Proceeds of Raffle of Jewellery made by Mrs. E. H. Burt, "Marguerite" Rs. 250; Total Rs. 18,180-15-6.

A few weeks past, Lady Peirse received five pretty necklaces with ear-rings to match from Mrs. E. H. Burt, "Marguerite," to be sold for the benefit of the above Fund. Most ladies in Bombay are acquainted with this dainty and popular jewellery and so it was decided to start a Raffle with 40 Tickets. There was such a demand for tickets that the number was raised from 40 to 50, so that no one should be disappointed. Each ticket was Rs. 5. The drawing took place last week with the following result:—

1st Prize: Mrs. Wallace, Ticket No. 46.
2nd Prize: Mrs. K. M. Moore, Ticket No. 15.
3rd Prize: Mrs. Greaves, Ticket No. 5.
4th Prize: Mrs. Marshall Reid, Ticket No. 39.
5th Prize: Mrs. C. Edwardes, Ticket No. 23.

and the sum of Rs. 250 has been handed over to the Treasurer of the Fund.

We gratefully acknowledge the following gifts:—

Miss Tottenham, 2 Cholera Belts; The Agra Club, Working Party, per Mrs. O'Mara, 1 pr. Bedsocks, 1 Muffler, 1 Cap and Muffler, 5 prs.; Socks, 6 prs. Mittens.; Mrs. Vivian Bennett, Muffler; Mrs. H. A. Lomas, 8 prs. grey socks 4 Mufflers, 7 Shirts; Mrs. Emanuel, 1 Muffler; "Hazaribagh", 20 tins Tobacco, 9 tins Cigarettes, Jigsaw Puzzle, Playing Cards, 2 Balaclava Helmets, 2 prs. Stockings, 2 prs. Bedsocks, 1 pr. Mittens; N. Burjor & Co. 2 Rubber Stamps. The Ladies of Indore St. John's Ambulance, per Mrs. Hide, 20 Mufflers 4 Balaclava Caps, 1 pr. Mittens.

Last week, after sending a case of magazines to the Gulf, we were left with only four small books, but nothing daunted we appealed again to the Public and the response has been most gratifying. We append a list below. Not that we have received nearly enough to supply the demand even yet but we have been able to send a small supply of books to four ships at present in Bombay and also to dispatch a case to the East Coast of Africa, besides keeping the men now on the Maidan with plenty of reading matter for their spare minutes. We would, however, again appeal to every household to look around and see what books, magazines, playing cards, games and jigsaw puzzles they can spare.

We tender our hearty thanks to the following kind donors for gifts of books, etc: Mrs. Emanuel, Mrs. Fosbery, Rev: H. H. Smith, C. E. Flynn, Esq. "Anon", Major Woods, Mrs. Maud Mascarenhas.

Anyone applying at the Office, Admirals' House, between 5 and 5-30 p.m. can be supplied with wool; Mittens, kneecaps, cholera belts and mufflers are urgently needed. All parcels and letters should be addressed to: Lady Peirse, Admirals' House, Bombay, and marked "Naval Appeal Fund."

During the February and March session of the Imperial Legislative Council a number of non-contentious resolutions will probably be admitted for discussion. Some have been already submitted.

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

A Clumsy Tale.

"The Statesman"—The German official account of the North Sea action is a clumsy tale. It appears that the German battle-cruiser squadron was making a "advance," whatever that may mean in the North Sea when it "became engaged" with a British force. When "the British broke off the engagement and retreated" after a three hours fight the German ships were within seventy miles—little more than two hours' steaming—of the place from which they started. It almost seems, therefore, as if the "advance," at all events during the three hours' fight had been, as the British Admiralty allege, in the direction of the German coast. "According to information available"—a curious phrase in view of the fact that the German warships have returned to port—"one British battle-cursen and on our side, the Blucher were sunk." It is certainly remarkable that the name of the sunken battle-cruiser is not known and that the public should not be informed of the result of the efforts which the victorious Germans doubtless made to rescue the survivors of her crew. Criticisms such as these may possibly occur to the German people who, after all, are not such ignorant fools as their Government appears to believe.

A Mutual Partnership.

"The Tribune":—It may, however, be stated that the will of the two nations must find a more ready acceptance and both India and Egypt must be willing and contented partners of the Empire, developing along their own lines and securing the hearty co-operation and guidance of Great Britain. The position of dependent and subservient partners growing in the restrained atmosphere of command and obedience is irksome in the extreme and cannot last. It must necessarily lead to unhappiness, discontent and trouble; and based as it is on the old ideals of political relationship which have signally failed everywhere, a more natural, genuine and unselfish ideal of national friendship, federation and co-operation must form the basis of political connection and relationship in future if it is to endure for ever and produce the happy results of a really united and happy Empire. In practical politics it is perhaps hard to introduce so altruistic an ideal as between the admittedly strong and the admittedly weak. As in the case of individuals so in that of States and Corporations, the partnership to be strong and just must be based on superior ideals of lasting relationship between nationalities and States where the so-called strength and so-called weakness, as measured by the list of armaments and the piles of gold accumulated, must have little influence. This is the problem which the present war has to solve.

Aftermath of Komagata Maru.

"The Leader":—The Bengal Government were fully aware of the hardships these misled passengers had gone through and that they had been knocking from one port to another to obtain a landing, for months together. It should have possessed the sympathetic imagination to enter into their feelings of disappointment and irritation, and should have made arrangements to soothe their feelings when they landed on the shores of their own country. On the other hand we find them met with a number of police officers on their arrival, who searched their persons and belongings, attempts were made to force them into a train, leading to resistance and necessitating the call of military assistance. When Sir William Duke arrived with the troops, they were escorted back to Budge Budge 'under compulsion' by the European and the Punjab police. Those who wanted to escape, were forced to return. A halt was made in the way, and a cordon of police was drawn round them. On the finding of the Commission some of them were maltreated. Will it be denied that this was likely to exasperate and create panic among these people? Their minds were colored by their past suffring, which they thought was unjustly inflicted upon them. The Bengal Government seem to have been obsessed with ideas of political dangers, and to have taken them as more or less of political firebrands. Tact and consideration were lacking in the steps taken and treatment accorded to them. They should have been met by men of their own nationality, who would have explained to them the benevolent intentions of the Government, and would have commisserated with them in their sufferings. Some high officer of the Government might also have been deputed to offer sympathy and consolation to these poor people, the majority of whom, as the Committee have found, were innocent of any political motives or intentions and the whole thing would have ended peacefully.

PRESS ACT PROSECUTION.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, the Second Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Khan Saheb Cowasji Pettigara, Inspector, Criminal Investigation Department, charged Swami Guru Madan Mohanlal with keeping a printing press without making a declaration under Section 4 of the Indian Press Act.

Khan Saheb Pettigara in his evidence stated he had occasion to search a house in Vidyarambhai's Wadi at Thakurdwar, in connection with a theft case. In the room occupied by the accused, witness found four big cases, full of printing types, and two small galleys of composed matter. He also found two cases of printing ink and a compositor's stick, concealed behind a big idol on a big stand. The lower part of the stand was concealed with a piece of cloth. The articles were concealed in such a way that nobody could easily find it out. It was possible to turn out leaflets by pressing paper against the composed matter. He (witness) had tried and got impression of the composed matter on paper, which he produced.

B. K. Joshi, a Hindu, said that from the composed gallies like those produced, small leaflets could be turned out by pressing paper on them.

Mr. Deodhar Ganesh of the Kikabhai Type Foundry said the accused had purchased types from the Foundry from time to time.

The accused denied having any intention of turning out leaflets, as suggested by the Prosecution. The composed matter was religious texts. He had the intention of purchasing a printing machine and of making a declaration after making the purchase.

The Magistrate reserved judgment.

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Royal Enfield Cycles, Freewheel, two Brakes, Dunlop Tyres, complete .. .. Rs. 115 nett.

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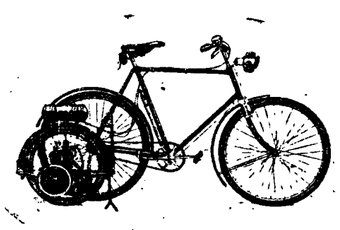

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The Wall Auto-Wheel unaided will propel a Cycle, along level roads at any pace ranging from 6 to 20 miles an hour. On give-and-take roads an average speed of 16 miles an hour can be easily maintained.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi, 1st Race starts at 2-45 p.m.
Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.
Students' Brotherhood: Lecture by Mr. P. L. Anstey on "The Dismal Science," Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, 7 p.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 31.

China and Australian Mails, due at 7 a.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.

Taxi-Cab owners' meeting, Bombay Theatre, Falkland Road, 9-15 a.m. (S. T.).
Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament: Ladies Doubles Handicap.
Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute, Annual Meeting in Cathedral Vestry, 6-15 p.m.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

Bombay Chess Club Tournament, Prize Distribution, Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.
Bo...ay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition opens.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting.
Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, General Meeting, Empire Theatre, Mursban Road, Fort, 5 p.m.
Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of Women's Branch of War Relief Fund, Esplanade Randstand, 9-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

Bombay Municipal Corporation Meeting.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

IN MEMORIAM.

In memory of Dear Mehra who passed away on the 31st January, 1913.
There was round thee such a dawn
Of Light never seen before,
As fancy never could have drawn
And never can restore
Yet certain I know in Heaven thou art
Nor shall thou forgotten be,
And I always will soothe this aching heart
In thinking ever dearly of thee

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders By Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A. D. C., Commanding.

Jan. 30.

1. Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz will be reserved for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station this afternoon 3-7 p.m. Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.
2. Parades.—Parades for the week ending February 6th:—
Tuesday the 2nd February, Santa Cruz "C" & "D" Troops. Drill Order. Khaki, Swords & Rifles.
Fort.—"A" & "B" Troops, Wednesday 3rd February at 7-15 a.m. at the Fort Riding School. Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Swords and Rifles.
Thursday evening, 5-30 p.m. Parade at Fort Riding School for non-efficients. Dress.—Murri.
Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
3. Leave.—The undermentioned member is granted leave out of Bombay:—
Trooper R. Todd from 1st to 15th February 1915.
4. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 8th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.

A. E. BAIRID, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay, Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 30.

1031. Mobilization. Guards.—The O. C. "A" Coy. will detail 2 N. C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on and from 27th instant. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets, Haversacks and water bottles.
Next for Duty.—"B" Coy. commencing Wednesday night February 3rd.
44. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending February 6th:—
"A" Coy. Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"B" Coy.—Tuesday & Thursday at 7 a.m. Coy. Drill at Head-Quarters. Saturday, 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at Head-Quarters.
"C" Coy.—Tuesday & Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters. Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 6 p.m. Signalling Class at Head-Quarters.
"D" Coy.—Tuesday at 7-15 a.m.*& Thursday at 5-45 p.m. at Tel. Qrs.
"E" Coy.—Wednesday at 6 p.m. at Sir Richard Temple's Statue. Dress Drill Order, Uniform with helmets.
"F" Coy. Wednesday at 6-30 p.m. at Head-Quarters.
"G" Coy.—Monday & Thursday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Recruits & Special Reserve, Wednesday & Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
Motor Reserve parade Thursday at 6 p.m. at Head-Quarters.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. C. B. Baldock and officers the Band of the 108th Infantry will play the following selection of music at the Bombay Gymkhana beginning at 6 p.m.

March—"Namur" .....Richards.
Melodie—"Un Pen D'amour" .....Silesu.
Valse—"The Fairest in the Land" ...Ancliffe.
Fantasia—"Fra Diavolo" .....Auber.
Cha Piece—"The Mill in the Black Forest" .....Eilenberg.
Two Step—"Sopo .....Arnold.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY RACES.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 2-45 p.m. to-day:—

March—"Florentiner" .....Finck.
Overture—"Fest" .....Leutner.
(a) Standchen—"Op 264" .....Czibulka.
(b) Despiece—"The Grasshopper" ...Bucalossi.
Selection—"San Toy" .....Jones.
Valse—"Dreaming" .....Joyce.
(a) Morceau—"Salut D'Amour" .....Elgar.
(b) Tubophone Solo—"Beppo" .....Ord Hume.
Selection—"Miss Hook of Holland"...Rubens.

CHINA MAILS.

The P. & O. s.s. Arcadia, with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m., on Sunday next.

THE LAW STUDENTS' UNION.

A meeting of the Law Students' Union will be held in the hall of the Government Law School Library, this evening at 6-30 p.m.

GURJAR SABHA.

A meeting of the Gurjar Sabha will be held on Sunday, in the Arya Samaj Mandir, at 9 a.m., when Mr. Chandrashankar N. Pandya B.A., LL.B., will open a debate on "Some Lines of Caste-Work." Mr. Harsidhbhai V. Divetia, M.A., LL.B., will preside.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

The 14th Annual Gathering of the League will be held on Sunday, at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the late Mr. Shamrao Pandurang, Dadishet Agiary Street. Mr. Ramchandra Ganesh Pradhan B.A., LL.B., of Nasik will preside and deliver the annual address on "Educate, Unite and Hope."

AMERICAN MISSION HIGH SCHOOL

The annual prize-giving of the American Mission High School was held yesterday afternoon in the school hall in the presence of a large gathering. The Rev. W. Hazen read the annual report which showed that during the year there had been an increase of 15 per cent. in the students of the Anglo-Vernacular department, the total being 140 boys and 64 girls. The industrial departments had continued successfully and they had 14 boys and several girls who were now working part of their school time to earn their own living. Prizes were then distributed and after a programme of Indian music had been gone through, the proceedings terminated.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The St. John Ambulance Association in India has made a grant of £100/- sterling from its Red Cross Fund to the Red Cross Societies of each of Britain's gallant Allies. The amount has been sent to the Consuls-General of France, Russia and Japan at Calcutta and to the Belgian Consul at Bombay. The Indian Council has also placed its Red Cross Depot at Bombay at the disposal of these representatives of the Governments of the Allies for the receipt and despatch of consignments and gifts from the numerous individuals in India anxious to help one or other of the Allied Armies. The Council has also rendered special service to the Belgian Red Cross Society in another way. It receives at its Depot at Bombay many consignments of articles which are not suitable for Troops and the Council has arranged to have these articles specially packed and handed over to the Belgian Consul for the use of refugees in England and elsewhere. This extension of the work of the St. John Ambulance is remarkable, as it shows the Society has not only been able to supply the needs of the Indian Expeditionary Force but also to help its sister Red Cross Societies in Europe and Asia.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

LADY TATA "AT HOME."

Lady Tata was "at Home" to the members of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association yesterday, in her palatial residence in Wandby Road, which was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated for the occasion. There was a large attendance of ladies of all communities, those present including Lady Willingdon, Lady Mehta, Lady Scott, Lady Petit, Lady Heaton, Lady Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy, Lady Vithaldas Thackersey, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Ratan Tata, Mrs. P. D. Pattani, Miss Shirin Manekji Cursetji, Miss Hamabai F. Petit, and others.

Her Excellency, who was on arrival received by Lady Tata, Miss Shirin Cursetji and others, spent more than an hour, freely mixing among those present and conversing with them and going round the Mansion. Her Excellency felt especially interested in the Exhibition of Fine Art that was held on the occasion. The guests were treated to refreshments and the gathering dispersed about 7-30 p.m.

HEROIC GRANDSON OF GARIBALDI.

KILLED IN THE TRENCHES OF THE ALLIES.

M. Cossira, a member of the staff of the Paris "Excelsior," who is now serving as a private in the French Army, gives the following details of the death of Lieutenant Bruno Garibaldi, who was killed in the Argonne. M. Cossira witnessed the fight in which Lieutenant Garibaldi was killed from a trench close by. He says:—

As soon as they arrived in the Argonne, which was after several months' training, the special Italian Volunteer Battalion asked as a privilege to be sent to the first trenches the very first night of their arrival. They occupied the most advanced trench, and at dawn Lieutenant-Colonel Peppino Garibaldi ordered them to storm some trenches, strongly protected by barbed-wire entanglements which had been captured by the Germans a few days previously and which were situated 16 yards away.

The combat was terrific. Jumping out of their trenches and over the wires more like maddened lions than men, the Italians fell upon the Germans before they had time to see them. A hand-to-hand bayonet encounter ensued, and twenty minutes later there was not a single German alive.

Without even stopping to rest, the Garibaldians charged towards the second line of German trenches, in spite of the murderous German machine guns, which were killing them left and right. The Italians succeeded in capturing these guns.

During all this time Lieutenant-Colonel Peppino Garibaldi was standing exposed on the top of the trenches, coolly smoking a cigarette and directing operations. Even the wounded would not stop, and I saw some of them simply tying up horrible wounds with handkerchiefs or any other piece of bandage material and going back to the fray. When the combat was over it was found that several officers were killed, and among them was one of the six grandsons of the famous Italian patriot.

LONDON LETTER.

GOVERNMENT WITHOUT PARLIAMENT.

LORD KITCHENER'S REVIEW.

OPTIMISM IN ENGLAND.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

WILL IT BE NECESSARY?

For nearly six months the Government have conducted the war without a parliament, and the majority of the people, says our correspondent, are not satisfied with the suspension of parliamentary government.

Lord Kitchener's statement in the Lords reviewing the progress of the campaign was the event of the week in England.

The question of compulsory service is again being forced to the front and its adherents are likely to start a fresh campaign in its favour on the ground that the voluntary system cannot supply our full needs.

(From our correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Everything in war time, they say, goes into the melting-pot. Certainly this is true of a country's institutions. For nearly six months, except for a very short interval, Great Britain has been conducting the greatest war without a parliament. Some Liberal papers were absent-minded enough to rejoice over this; but I do not think that the majority of the British people have been satisfied with the suspension of parliamentary government. And now, consider the curious irony of the situation. One House of Parliament has been sitting this week,—but it has not been the elected House. The assembly of the House of Lords without a coincident gathering of the Commons is, "The Times" remarks, without precedent in our history. And "The Times," of all papers, adds: "There is probably a general and unusual disposition at this moment to welcome the reappearance of even one House of Parliament." That is so. No one really believes that the absence of public criticism is a good thing; and any one who was present in the Commons during the brief sitting during the autumn must have realised that it made all the difference, to the feeling of the nation and the behaviour of the Government whether Parliament was there or not. We are not, however, to have the House of Commons for several weeks yet; and the reassembling of the Lords alone has served to emphasize the enormous difference between the two Chambers. In the Commons questions are the reality. The Peers content themselves with formal orations,—in which, as India knows, the first place naturally falls to Lord Curzon.

LORD KITCHENER'S STATEMENT.

Why, you may wonder, should such extravagant expectations have grown up in advance of Lord Kitchener's statement? The War Secretary has a habit of reticence. The Government to say the least, is not communicative; but we may guess that it has no need to exercise in this direction any influence upon Lord Kitchener,—who reviewed the course of the war during December without telling us anything that we did not know already. No, that is not quite accurate. He did say that since the beginning of hostilities, the immense number of over 20,000 officers had been appointed to the Army; and he acknowledged that on December 20, in the only important engagement of the month between British and German forces, the trenches held by the Indian troops were violently attacked at Givenchy. The Indians were, to a certain extent, surprised by the enemy. For the rest, it is complained that the War Secretary's information about the new armies was mainly confined to an observation about the very trying weather prevailing during last month: but that, is not so. The nation was informed that recruiting was proceeding normally. No details as to the size of the new armies were given. In some quarters, as we should expect, this reticence is objected to. But why The public is satisfied if Lord Kitchener is content with the progress achieved. There is, I believe, no particular feeling in the country in favour of the declaration of the numbers. And, obviously, it is good policy for the War Office to keep its own counsel upon such a matter. The German papers have been congratulating themselves upon the alleged failure of the recruiting campaign in England. They affect to believe that the immense organisation and expenditure of energy which has transformed the aspect of the country has resulted in Lord Kitchener's obtaining only 200,000 untrained men. If this is the general belief in Germany, all the better for the Allies. There is every reason why the illusion should be encouraged.

THE NEW ARMIES.

But what of the outlook, and the chances of a change of military policy? Lord Curzon spoke for the whole nation when he regretted the continued absence of news about the conflict, especially in Asia and Africa. The Government in this would seem to be incorrigible. Perhaps it will not consent to disclose anything worth having until it feels once more the presence of the House of Commons but Lord Curzon, looking ahead, predicted that we might want an army nearer three millions than two millions. He would, undoubtedly, have preferred to feel himself at liberty to attack the Government on the ground of its too favourable expectations and failure to take adequate steps to raise at least a further million men. But he refrained. The tone of his speech was admirable. He congratulated the War Office on the magnificent work it had done, and expressed complete confidence in the leadership of the Army and Navy. It was significant that he made no reference to compulsory enlistment. And when Lord Crewe ventured to take for granted that Lord Curzon was in favour of it, Lord Curzon interrupted to affirm that he stood entirely uncommitted. He is temporarily leading the Opposition in the Lords, and must, in consequence, be cautious. If, he were in a position of greater freedom and less responsibility, there can be little doubt as to Lord Curzon's attitude.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

Clearly we are approaching a revival of the movement for compulsory national military service. In the Upper House Lord Selborne will be the leading advocate, and he will of course be able to command powerful support. His party, we may assume, will take as their starting-point the result so far attained by the Parliamentary Recruiting Committee. The house-to-house canvass, Lord Kitchener explained, had issued a register of 218,000 men ready to enlist if called upon. The adherents of compulsory service will say that this is a trivial result, a most disappointing result; they will argue that it implies the exhaustion of the voluntary system. They will be right as regards the smallness of the figure, —but that is not difficult of explanation. The Committee is an irregular body. The country in general does not understand how it came into existence or what its standing and authority may be. Moreover, the method of canvass is widely disliked, or actively resented. The Englishman asks, what is this? Who are these inquisitors? If I give in the names of my sons or lodgers, to what am I committing myself then? Is this a first step towards a compulsory levy? If so, let us have it done by regular process of law, publicly, after full discussion in Parliament. If the safety of the country demands compulsory service, well, we will accept it: but don't let us have any half measures, partial compulsion, or irregular procedure. That I believe to be the feeling entertained by a very large part of the electorate, and it is more than enough to explain the 218,000 names. But the question most certainly will recur: Is the two-million army sufficient, and if not, will it be necessary or wise to abandon the voluntary principle in the middle of a war which, in its first stages, has provided so remarkable a demonstration of the strength of that principle among the British people? That question I should, answer in one way; and the "Bombay Chronicle", would perhaps answer it in another. It may be that soon after this letter is in print, both Houses of Parliament and the entire Press of the Empire will be debating it under a far greater sense of actuality than even before.

OPTIMISM.

There is no mistaking the prevailing temper of the week: it is the cheeriest possible. —encouraged by the sensational collapse of the Turkish army in the Caucasus, the established success of Serbia, the alleged recovery of Russia, and the clearly report of "substantial progress" along the Western front. True, the news from Russia is not so full and certain as it might be, and von Hindenburg is seemingly making another great move upon Warsaw. Also the "progress" in the West, if measured by miles, or even metres, seems painfully little when shown on the map. Nevertheless optimism pervades all classes; and you would say that if Lord Kitchener was premature in announcing the turn of the tide three months ago, a similar announcement to-day would represent the facts. For some weeks past there has been growing activity and preparation in the home camps. The new armies are rapidly maturing. Hundreds of thousands are marked for the front in March and April, and many battalions will go much earlier. Already, we are told, a great new British army is operating in France and Belgium. Despite the unexampled labyrinth of trenches and the tangle of barbed wire into which war has transformed some of the fairest and most fertile regions in the world, we may actually be on the eve of great forward movements, and the pace at which events will move during the coming weeks may be far greater than that of the first six months.

JUTE FORECASTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Indian Jute Mills Association here yesterday, Mr. F. R. S. Charles in the course of an address welcomed the improvement which has been effected in jute forecasts, but said no real confidence would be felt in any system of forecasts that was not founded upon the continuity of office of the Director of Agriculture. Referring to the extension of the Calcutta ports Mr. Charles welcomed the fact that work on the new riverside jetty was being pushed on with as fast as possible. The excavation of the new docks had also been begun.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT BRIGHTON.

TALKS WITH WOUNDED INDIANS.

(By to-day's Mail.)

The King-Emperor's talks to the wounded Indians at Brighton will be told of by their children and their children's children, writes the Brighton correspondent of the "Daily Mail." What the men say in their own words is this: "The smile of the Queen makes us well," or "The King has been He has smiled on his servants. Behold! we are cured."

This visit was the first their Majesties have made to Brighton since their accession, but it was no ceremonial occasion. The sun shone brightly. Brighton folk lined the streets in large numbers and cheered. At one point the troops in training at Brighton and Hove also lined the route in field dress and without arms and added lusty cheers to the general hearty greeting. But these were only incidents The visit was part of that pilgrimage of pity in which the King and Queen have been to so many hospitals and cheered so many of their soldiers.

In Brighton there is ample scope for this benevolence. The 2nd Eastern General Hospital (Lieut.-Colonel Rooth) for wounded British and Belgian troops is established here, and the Royal Sussex County Hospital also has soldier inmates but it is as the locale of the Indian General Hospital that Brighton has the chief claim to this visit. It is in charge of Colonel R. N. Campbell, with Captain Irvine Fortescue as his adjutant. One Indian hospital has been established at the Royal Pavilion and Dome (Colonel J. N. Macleod). Here they are 570 beds—all full. Another is at York-place (Colonel Sweeny) and has 545 beds—all full. A third, now empty, is nearing completion at Elm Grove (Colonel R. Davis). It is known as Kitchener's Hospital and has 1,500 beds.

THE KING'S HINDUSTANI.

Their Majesties visited the Dome first. The wards, swept, garnished, and polished, were spotless, and every patient was in bed so that they could all be visited as quickly as possible. Many of them had small pictures of the King and Queen by their side. A complete tour of the wards was made by their Majesties. The King readily recognised the different castes, asked for particulars of the patients' wounds and conditions, and spoke a few words in Hindustani to some of them.

With others the King had some entertaining conversations through an interpreter. He asked a Gurkha what he thought of the Germans. "They are no good when we can get at them with the knives in their trenches." was the reply "What prevents you from getting at them?" "Their machine-guns; they have so many of them." the Indian replied. "And haven't we machine-guns?" said the King. "Yes, but not enough, not nearly enough. The Germans have 16 to the battalion; we have 4." "As for the German armoured motor-cars," said another, "they are the inventions of the devil."

Some of the wounded were asked about the reason of the war. "We are fighting because the Raj desires us." was the general answer. "I will die for my Emperor," said one man in his bed, and saluted. A Jat had a curious notion. "The son of the Emperor of Australia was murdered by dacoits in the country of the Emperor of Serbia. The Emperor of Australia asked the other Emperor why. The Emperor of Serbia said, 'It was not my army that murdered your son. It was dacoits. The Emperor of Australia then replied. 'Never mind. I choose to fight you, and I will fight you.' And so he did."

THE QUEEN'S GIFT.

Their Majesties were evidently amused as well as interested. Their attention was specially directed to three patients. Two of them were brave young Gurkha brothers, sixteen and seventeen years of age, wounded together by a shell. One has lost an arm, the other a leg. To one of them the Queen gave a flower, and both saluted proudly when the King wished them a safe return to India.

The third patient specially honoured was Ganga Singh, V. C. A Dogra and a man of very powerful build, he was surrounded by Germans. Having lost his own weapon he seized a sword from a German officer and killed several Germans with it before himself falling wounded in three places.

After visit to the Indian hospitals at the Dome and York-place their Majesties lunched with the Hon. Sir Sidney Greville at the Old Manor House, Hove, and afterwards visited the second Eastern General Hospital, which was formerly intended as a new building for the Brighton Grammar School. Here there are 800 British and Belgian wounded, with many of whom the King and Queen talked most sympathetically, St. Mark's School, which has been fitted up as yet another hospital by Mr. John Howard, was also visited.

Their Majesties left Brighton by special train at 4.30 p.m., The King was attended by Sir Walter Lawrence, War Office Commissioner, and Sir Charles Cust; her Majesty by Lady Katharine Coke. The Mayor of Brighton (Alderman Otter) accompanied their Majesties in Brighton and several presentations were made.

LABISMERE REFLOATED.

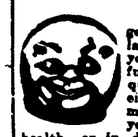
(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

The coal steamer Labismere stranded at Ennore was refloated at high tide last night and towed into the Madras harbour this morning by the tug Retriver.

His Excellency the Viceroy will visit Calcutta in March. He will stay at Barrackpore.

ADD TO YOUR BRAIN POWER



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Gowalia Tank Road,
Bombay, 17th November, 1905.

Mr. Phiroze M. Dastoor has on various occasions, examined my eyes with the Ophthalmoscope, and supplied me with glasses for the correction of mixed astigmatism; they suit me so well that I find great comfort in using them, and I have much pleasure in testifying to his skill and ability.

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Lt.-Colonel, I.M.S.

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TABLE OF LEADING CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
LEADING ARTICLES.	
Indian Students in England	8
NOTES OF THE DAY	8
OPINIONS OF THE DAY	6
LONDON LETTER	7
FOREIGN NEWS.	
War Telegrams	9
INDIAN TELEGRAMS ..... 7, 9 &	10
BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL.	
Bombay Churches	4
B. E. S. School Prize Distribution	6
BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS	7
GENERAL NEWS.	
The War's Progress	10
Battle of Steinback	10
LEGAL NEWS ..... 6 &	12
SPORTING NEWS	6
SHIPPING	5
COMMERCIAL	5
THE WEATHER	5

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, January, 30, 1915.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Mr. C. E. Mallet, director of the Indian Students' Department of the India Office, takes his office with proper seriousness. What is more, he takes great pains with his annual report, and does his best year by year to meet the criticisms to which the department is subjected, to expound its purpose and defend its general policy. Consequently, his reports make good reading. The one for the year ending June, 1914, was presented to the Secretary of State in September, but evidently put aside in the stress of the early months of war. Anyhow, it was not published until the new year. Everyone in India will understand why Mr. Mallet should be at pains to set forth the aims of the department, for it has been attacked ever since its foundation, and the repeated attempts to conquer opposition have not been by any means entirely successful. In recent years Indian students have found themselves confronted by many difficulties when they have applied for admission to British university colleges, hospitals, and technical institutes, and those difficulties do not appear to be lessening. Mr. Mallet thinks that among a few students there is an idea that they were created by the India Office in order to discourage Indian students from coming to Great Britain. The exact contrary, he contends, is the fact. When the students began to increase rapidly in number, a certain proportion of English colleges and other institutions showed "some tendency to take alarm, to raise difficulties, and to restrict admission." This policy, Mr. Mallet suggests, is not hard to understand. The heads of colleges knew little or nothing of the students applying; they were offered testimonials the value of which they could not estimate. They turned accordingly to the India Office for advice, and in many cases it was only because the India Office was able to confirm the references that the applicants were accepted. The main cause, Mr. Mallet says, of the difficulties, admittedly serious, was the rapid increase in numbers, and this also made necessary the establishment of the Students' Department.

But the only aim of that department is to secure fair opportunities for Indian candidates, to discourage, so far as it can, any signs of prejudice or illiberality of view, and to remind English educational institutions of the reasonable claims of British subjects. It is clear that something may be done by these methods to keep open doors which, without them, would probably be closed. But whether those doors can be kept open in future, and others opened as well, will always depend principally not on any department but on the qualifications and character of the students themselves.

Some students, we are told, not unnaturally expect that facilities for joining colleagues, hospitals, or the Inns of Court will be theirs as a matter or right. But, says Mr. Mallet, strictly speaking no student, European or Oriental, has any rights at all. The institutions are self-governing. They make their own conditions, and they "cannot be coerced into altering their methods by any order from Whitehall."

They can only be appealed to to do what is reasonable and just. In the meantime the wisest course would seem to be to face the facts as they are, and to comply with the regulations imposed, while doing all that can be done to break down prejudice and to alter any conditions that are illiberal or unfair.

This being so, Mr. Mallet deplores the "atmosphere of distrust" in which the department operates, and he argues against the contention sometimes heard that "the existence of the Students' Department leads English institutions to consult it, instead of dealing directly with the students themselves." Even if this were partly true, he urges, the remedy would be, not to attack or abolish the department, but to strengthen it with all the backing the students can give, so that it might represent their wishes and plead their cause with more effect.

The true view is that the Students' Department exists for no sinister political purpose, but simply to help students who want its assistance here; that in one way or another the majority of students do; that new-comers from India are thankful to find some organisation which will welcome them on their arrival, introduce them to lodgings and tutors and friends, advise them in regard to certificates and examinations, consult with them about their studies, and help them with kindliness and knowledge in the thousand and one things, big and small, in which strangers are glad of assistance in an unfamiliar land. It cannot be made too clear that the Students' Department possesses and desires no compulsory or disciplinary powers. All students who wish to consult it can, but none need come near it unless they want its help. With politics and religion it has nothing to do; it neither cares nor enquires what a student's opinions may be. Official influence, on doubt, has its limitations; but it is yet a fact that a department which can speak in the name of the India Office has opportunities of helping students and of giving introductions to them which carry some weight in this country, and which a private person or a stranger might find it difficult to procure. It would be a thousand pities, for the students' sake alone, if, from any motive of antagonism to the India Office, or from any mistaken notion that the department wanted to control their freedom, they were to cut themselves off from the assistance which it is able to give."

The unprejudiced Indian reader will see the force of much of this. He will recognise that Mr. Mallet has been working, ever since his appointment, to purge the department from defects and to dispel the atmosphere of suspicion. But he will, most likely, feel rather strongly that an agency which needs so laborious and detailed a defence cannot be quite as perfect as its able and conscientious director believes. Of course the Bureau fulfils certain necessary functions,—of guardianship, negotiation, and so on. It undertakes duties which in the circumstances only a public department can satisfactorily discharge. Upon these points there is general agreement, and few therefore will dispute the statement that Indian students in England should combine to make the Bureau a really representative institution. But is that altogether possible, so long as it is executively a department of the Indian Office, and allied in practice with certain interests and associations which, for obvious reasons, can be regarded as representative only of a section of the Indian community in Great Britain? The weakness of Mr. Mallet's case is, that while he states, with perfect sincerity, the ideal aims of the Bureau, he does not recognise that Cromwell Road is a decidedly imperfect embodiment of those aims. It is, for example, quite true that the department possesses "no compulsory or disciplinary powers." But we cannot, without an effort, believe that it desires none. In any case, as every young Indian is aware, there are ways of exercising disciplinary, or at least supervisory, powers which may not be set forth in the constitution. Truth to tell, Mr. Mallet is on rather perilous ground when he says that the department has nothing to do with politics, that "it neither cares nor enquires what a student's opinions may be." That is simple nonsense; yet it is not at all difficult to understand how the sentence came to be written, or that the idea is held without qualification by Mr. Mallet. The essence of the matter may, we think, be stated thus: The Students' Department was a necessary institution; the conception of the scheme was admirable, but the execution was decidedly defective. The Bureau came into existence at a time when the India Office was engaged in an active campaign against the Nationalist propaganda in Europe. Its espionage system was elaborately organised. There was not a young Indian in the country who was not made painfully aware that he was continually under observation. Now, if the Students' Bureau was to gain the confidence and support of the young Indian community it should have been at the outset guarded and strengthened by the best attainable advisory committee and by the admission of direct representation. But the opportunity was missed. Cromwell Road, inevitably, was looked upon as a branch, and an important branch, of the espionage department at Whitehall. The direction in the early stages was faulty; and the India Office made the initial mistake of grouping under the same roof two organisations which had no claim to this very special acknowledgment and privilege. It is for these reasons and others which might be cited, that Mr. Mallet, who appears to be an admirable man for the post, finds it so hard to persuade the Indian student community in Great Britain that the department he controls is as free from defect as are his own intentions and methods.

His latest report is full of interesting matter apart from its controversial sections. During the year under review there was a decrease in the number of Indian students in Great Britain. The total in 1913 was estimated at 1,600 or 1,700. At the end of June last the Inns of Court had 609 on their books, but the number since joining showed a sensible decline. It is more than likely,—and the tendency is emphatically to be welcomed,—that the number of scientific and technical students will increase as the years go on, and the Bar lose its overwhelming predominance. But it is not all plain sailing for the young Indian choosing medicine, engineering, or chemistry; nor, unfortunately, can it be maintained that, when once a training has been secured in a non-literary profession, opportunities of public service or private practice are anything like what they ought to be. A great deal depends, no doubt, upon the character and capacity of the young Indian himself: but by no means everything. An "atmosphere of distrust" and suspicion is not confined to London. There is plenty of scope for Mr. Mallet's department as a representative authority and mediator; and it may be pointed out that when the war is over there will be an additional and very powerful argument to use against any institutions which show a tendency to close their doors to the Indian applicant. It is this,—that the sons of India cannot be denied access to the opportunity of learning and special training, when the Imperial Government is prepared to accept the services of Indian troops in repelling the invader.

Notes of the Day.

German Atrocities in France.

The Report of the French Commission on atrocities committed by German troops in France, is a shocking document. The worst feature is that which summarises the sexual excesses of the Germans. "Pillage, rape, incendiarism and murder are," it says, "current practices among our enemies." The stories of outrages on women are so diabolical in their violence and cruelty as to leave a permanent stain on the character of the German people. Neither youth nor age, nor the extremest forms of human misery, were spared. The record of vindictive cruelty to non-combatants is just as bad. A man wearing a Red Cross badge was said to have been shot in the streets, and his still living body burned in presence of his father and mother, seventy years of age. Photographs and sworn statements have been used to attest these infamies. If half of them be true, remarks "The Nation", the German armies have blackened their name for ever.

Magna Charta Suspended.

Our London correspondent in his letter this week comments on the complacency with which the British people have assented to Government without Parliament. But there is more than this. The mood of the people and Parliament has been such that in the Defence of the Realm Act, which was passed a few months ago, the House of Commons agreed to a measure which practically suspends the Magna Charta by taking away from civilians, under certain circumstances, the right to be tried in the civil courts. A reaction seems to have set in, and the leading Conservative and Liberal lawyers have set on foot a movement to get the Act amended in this particular respect. Lord Parmoor (Sir Alfred Cripps) has taken the lead in the matter and in Mail week introduced a Bill amending the Act. It is curious that it should be left to a Conservative peer to take the lead in restoring a great popular right, and that the initiative should have been taken in the Upper House. But the Commons had not met, and it was felt that no time should be lost. The fact, too, of the Bill being introduced by a Conservative peer and that it will have a strong Liberal backing will make its acceptance in the Lords the more sure.

The Late Lieut. Hill-Trevor.

The appearance of the name of Hill-Trevor in the Casualty List some time ago led a local contemporary into the error of announcing that this was none other than the Colonel Hill-Trevor, who is so well-known in Bombay. The Hill-Trevor in question was, as a matter of fact, Lieutenant Hill-Trevor, of the Scots Guards, who was killed while leading a charge of his company. He was not yet nineteen, and he had been promoted only a few days before his death. He was the ultimate heir of his uncle, Lord Trevor. The first Lord Trevor was Lord Arthur Hill-Trevor, son of the third Marquis of Downshire, and he inherited the large estate of the last Viscount Dungannon, and was raised to the peerage in 1880, after he had sat in the House of Commons for thirty-three years. The Trevors are one of the oldest Welsh families. Colonel the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, of Bombay, is a half-brother of the present peer.

American Gifts to the Soldiers' Children.

The Christmas gifts sent in the Jason by the people of America to the children of the soldiers serving in the war continue to be the subject of uncomplimentary comment in the English press. Here is an extract from the "Northampton Independent":—

When the precious packages came to be opened a terrible shock was experienced. The first article was a frowsy skirt which a servant would scorn to wear. Other articles of warm clothing, which might have come out of Petticoat Lane Market, were held up to the astonished assembly. Delving deeper more surprises were forthcoming,—dilapidated dolls' hats, little bags of monkey nuts, cotton underclothing, and a ramshackle collection of cheap toys, many of which were fit only for the ash box. Never has there been a ruder disillusionment. Worst of all the discoveries were little packets of common soap. Fancy insulting the patriotic households of Northampton with halfpennyworths of soap! . . . The problem now is what shall be done with the bulk of the articles, for they would disgrace even a jumble sale.

"The Times," it is only fair to state, gives a different version:—

The Jason's freight consisted of between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 presents which weighed over 1,200 tons. They were not by any means all toys. When the appeal for toys was made to the people of the United States toys came in such a flood that it was soon necessary to cry that no more toys were needed but that Santa Claus would be glad of "useful articles." Then useful articles began to come: hundreds of pairs of boots, warm frocks for little girls, singly, by the dozen, or the gross. One case contained 9,000 pairs of woollen stockings. With these came food: lavish presents of tinned meats, sacks upon sacks of flour, cases upon cases of apples, candies by the pound and by the hundredweight.

Glass Famine.

Great Britain is now suffering from a glass famine, along with the dearth of aniline colours. German makers had monopolised the cheaper kind of glass, so much in every day use. But with the declaration of war, supplies from the Continent have stopped altogether. Belgian supplies cannot be had since the occupation of the territory by the Germans, and German merchants are now passing off their own products as made in Belgium. Again, the imports from Holland have to be scrutinised very carefully, as here also the Germans are trying to palm off their own products. English manufacturers are at the present time busy in complying with the heavy demands made by the British Government, as glass is largely used for the huts of soldiers, etc. The prices in many instances have doubled. France also has stopped exports, as two of the largest factories are in the fighting zone. Glass is also required in large quantities for medical purposes in the war. The success of the German industry is ascribed to the fact that in Germany glassmaking is a home industry, at which almost every member of the household lends a hand. Thus the German glassmaker gets a training from his infancy. Besides the wages are lower than those ruling in England, in addition to longer hours. These causes have enabled Germany to undersell England in the glass trade.

Another Amazing Confession.

About a week or so back we called attention in these columns to an amazing case of alleged confession of murder reported from Bankipore District. Seven persons were sent up for trial by the police as being concerned in the murder of a man and woman and a statement of confession of guilt, alleged to have been made by the accused, was actually filed in court. But the supposed dead persons turned up unexpectedly and the prisoners had perforce to be released. A similar dramatic incident, which happened in connection with a case of murder, which was under enquiry, is now reported from the Lyallpur District in the Punjab. A widow named Santi disappeared from her house and the matter was reported to the police. A search was made and an inspector of police and two sub-inspectors found a corpse in a canal near Jaranwala. The head of the corpse was missing. The body was alleged to be that of Santi, and it was identified by Santi's daughter, who even recognised a mark on the body. One Pal Singh, of Lokho Chak, nephew of Santi, was arrested on the charge of having murdered her. In the investigation that followed the accused confessed to having committed the crime and the confession was recorded by Risaldar Partap Singh, First Class Magistrate. The accused had been in the lock-up for about a month, when one Magina Singh brought Santi in person and presented her before the District Magistrate of Lyallpur. The District Magistrate has ordered the release of the accused and directed an enquiry to be made into the affair by Mr. Penhearow, Extra Assistant Commissioner, before whom Santi has made her statement. The Lahore "Bulletin", which publishes this story states that it is well-authenticated.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

IMPROVED SCALE FOR BOMBAY.

(From our correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 29.

A communiqué states that with a view to alleviating the hardship resulting from the unsatisfactory conditions of promotion in the Indian Civil Service in the Bombay Presidency (apart from the loss of officiating promotion due to the general embargo on leave which has been separately provided for), the sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained to a scale of minimum salaries graduated according to the length of service. The scale sanctioned, which is identical with that already applied to the Punjab, the United Provinces and the Central Provinces, is as follows:—For an officer in his 8th year of service Rs. 750; 9th year Rs. 900; 10th year Rs. 1,000; 11th year Rs. 1,100; 12th year Rs. 1,200; 13th year Rs. 1,200; 14th year Rs. 1,300; 15th year Rs. 1,300; 16th year and upwards Rs. 1,400.

The above rates of minimum salary are sanctioned with retrospective effect from the 1st October, 1913 for two years.

BENGAL LAWN TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The final of the Bengal Lawn Tennis Tournament championship was played here this evening between Carroll and Miss Macnaught and Deane and Mrs. Lamond Walker and was won by the first couple, 6-1, 9-7. The games were not particularly exciting at any stage and faults were frequent. Dean and Mrs. Walker were not in such form as they have been in previous games. The second set was very even throughout.

Lecturing before the Institution of Electrical Engineers at Calcutta, on Thursday, Mr. H. Everette discussed the possible developments for electrical power in India and pointed out that even in Calcutta where there is no water power some ten thousand horse power is already being used in jute milling and pressing, flour milling and in printing, pumping, machine shops and lifts.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

ACTIVITY IN WEST.

SUCCESS ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

STORY OF GERMAN REVERSE AT LA BASSEE.

FRENCH MINISTER OF MARINE IN LONDON.

An important engagement took place when German infantry attacked an Allied force on the Heurtebise Foulon Wood front, and were repulsed everywhere except at La Creute. The enemy gained a footing there owing to a landslip which blocked the entrance to a quarry used as a shelter for two companies which were caught.

A good part of the ground was, however, recovered by brilliant counter-attacks, the enemy's losses being very heavy, a thousand corpses being left behind and prisoners belonging to four different regiments.

Reuter's Boulogne correspondent sends a detailed account of the fight on the La Bassee Road, which he characterises as the biggest affair the British troops have been engaged in this year. The incessant rain had made the Plain too muddy and soft for an advance and the enemy consequently made a dash along the La Bassee-Bethune Road, where a fierce fight under somewhat novel conditions ensued. The German attempt to advance was a dire failure, the 56th Prussian regiment being driven back, leaving 400 dead on the road.

The French Minister of Marine has visited London. He had audience of the King and a series of conferences with Mr. Churchill with reference to the disposition and employment of the naval forces of the two countries. The result of the conferences confirmed the close solidarity of the two Governments.

CONDITIONAL CONTRABAND.

DIPLOMATIC EMBARRASSMENT AVERTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Jan. 29.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" cables, dated, London, January, 27, are as follows:—

The new German Government order concerning the commandering of all wheat and flour promises to relieve Great Britain from diplomatic embarrssment connected with the voyage of the "Wilhelmina", whose cargo of food for Hamburg was said to be intended for civilians and therefore unseizable.

There is reason to believe that the voyage was backed by German financial interests. It is certain that the sending of food to Germany would assist the supply of the Army directly or indirectly, yet the Hague Rule regarding "conditional contraband" appeared to tie Great Britain's hands.

The German Government has now made it impossible for private persons to own corn and wheat-flour and created an assumption concerning the probable fate of other foods.

Some surprise is felt here that the Blucher should have taken part in the sortie.

THE BATTLE OF LA BASSEE.

HOW THE GERMAN ATTACK FAILED.

BATTLE OF LA BASSEE.

HOW GERMANS WERE MOWED DOWN.

ALLIES' MURDEROUS FIRE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

SAINT OMER, Jan. 25.

Having concentrated large forces between La Bassee, and Festubert the Germans attempted to-day to pierce the Allies' lines in order to capture Bethune.

They began the attack at 6-30 in the morning, supported by heavy artillery and an armoured train.

The latter fired twenty shells into Bethune between 7-30 and 9-30.

The prisoners state that the attack was prepared several days before. The Kaiser watched the preparations and inspected the German positions two days before.

The German plan was to draw the Allies in the direction of Festubert by means of a vigorous attack while two infantry regiments made a turning movement by the La Bassee-Bethune road, but the plan became known to the Allies, and when the Germans' sent infantry in close formation they were met with murderous fire and moved down by British artillery on the front and French artillery on the flank.

The two outflanking regiments were allowed to approach within five hundred metres of the Allies' lines. Then the French guns opened on them. Two whole companies fell into the hands of the Allies.

The Germans renewed the attack five times and managed once to reach the Givenchy church, but they were eventually repulsed. Bayonets did deadly work in the plains round Vermelles, Givenchy and Cuinchy, which places were strewn with German bodies.

The Germans at 3.30 in the afternoon fired four heavy shells into Bethune. One fell on the convoy of German prisoners. Little damage was done.

The fighting ceased at five in the evening.

ENEMY PROBING FOR A WEAK SPOT.

ALL ASSAULTS SHATTERED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 29.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The assault upon the British at La Bassée was made in great force, the Kaiser being in the neighbourhood and the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Brigades distinguished themselves. The Germans took one line of trenches, but were driven out by a counter-attack. The whole of the German assault was shattered. Their heaviest losses were suffered in the retreat.

The Germans are trying assaults all along the line. They attacked at Ypres also. A systematic search for weak points is in progress but the Allied line is much strengthened. The last men sent out went straight into action. The units from India did well. The last reinforcements are a splendid addition. The health of the British is excellent and the lowness of the sick rate under such bad weather conditions is remarkable.

NO CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

There will be no cricket Championship in 1915.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL VETOED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

President Wilson has vetoed the Immigration Bill.

DYE-MAKING INDUSTRY.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Board of Trade announces a modified scheme for the national dye-making industry, approved by the provisional committee and users of dyes.

INDIAN LEECHES FOR DOCTORS.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The war having interrupted the supply of leeches from Hungary the medical profession is using Indian leeches, which, although bigger than their European congener, are most satisfactory.

BATTLE IN THE MUD.

REGULAR SLOUGH OF DESPOND.

EXPENSIVE GERMAN FAILURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 29.

Reuter's Boulogne correspondent wires:—

The battle in the mud near La Bassee was the biggest affair in which the British have been engaged this year. A rapid advance in the Slough of Despond into which two months' incessant rain had turned the Plain of La Bassee was practically impossible and consequently the Germans decided to dash along the La Bassee-Bethune road.

The attack began with surprising force and rapidity against the trenches of a certain regiment which was unsupported and fell back. The German vanguard, 56th. Prussian Infantry, seemed to bear the brunt of the fighting on the German side.

SOMETHING WRONG.

The British regiment on the left of the captured trenches reported to their colonel that something was wrong and they also had to fall back to avoid being enfiladed. The trenches on the right appeared to have been evacuated for the same reason.

The German's elan carried them along the road to the outskirts of Givenchy, where they occupied a trench, capturing half a dozen British soldiers. They pushed into the town a company strong with three officers, leaving to their reserves of about five thousand the task of securing the ground thus hastily covered.

Other British regiments were ordered to retake the lost trenches and floundered forward knee-deep in mud and water under a heavy fire.

A QUEER PREDICAMENT.

It was one of the queerest charges ever witnessed. It was impossible to keep any kind of line and at one point attackers lay down to dodge the bullets while waiting for their comrades to detach themselves sufficiently from the bog to come on.

The men declare that the Germans were unable to make head or tail of this method of attack; the enemy climbed out of their trenches to meet the assailants with cold steel, then, seeing them coolly lying in the mud, leaped back into the trenches, fearing a new form of 'British perfidy' Thus eventually the British troops stormed and held the trench although many fell.

GERMANS' EXPENSIVE FAILURE.

The German advance on the Bethune road was an utter and expensive failure. The 56th Prussian regiment was driven back leaving four hundred dead on the road. The German reserves were unable to come to their rescue; our infantry with the effective aid of the French attended to that.

The survivors of those who entered Givenchy are prisoners. They met the heavy British fire advancing into the town and found themselves trapped when they tried to retreat and surrendered.

FIGHT OVER DUNKIRK.

BRITISH AIRMEN'. MERITORIOUS FEAT.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

"Eye-witness" at Headquarters again describes our artillery work.

The Germans are using the new high explosive shell detonating with thick white smoke. The mortars are using the aerial torpedo weighing two hundred pounds.

There has been a British air-raid at Bruges which in spite of mist and wind did considerable damage to military storehouses.

"Eye-witness" says that on Friday the Germans made an air-raid on Dunkirk. A British scouting aeroplane dashed into the Germans and drove away the two leading Germans. Three British aeroplanes tackled ten Germans and kept fighting till the Germans retired.

A German machine felled had eight unexploded bombs while its observer had a double-barrelled pistol firing chain-shot.

The British aeroplanes had only very slight damage and the feat of the British was altogether meritorious.

AUSTRALIAN RIFLE RESERVE.

SYDNEY, Jan. 28.

Mr. Carmichael, Minister of Public Instruction, addressing business men to-day, said: "We are going to form a great rifle reserve of half-million men, prepared at any time to take their share in the firing-line."

KAISER'S BIRTHDAY EFFORTS.

NOT A PROPITIOUS DAY.

ALLIES SCORE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Jan. 28.

This afternoon's communiqué said:—

"According to the number of dead found on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday at Ypres, La Bassée and Craonne and in Argonne, Woevre and the Vosges, the enemy losses in the last few days have been over twenty thousand.

"The Germans announced that the Kaiser's birthday would be the occasion for a great effort, but it did not turn to their advantage. It was a good day for us on the whole front. All attacks were repulsed and all French attacks progressed.

"We demolished enemy trenches in Belgium and British artillery south of Ypres swept the routes of the concentration points of the German troops.

"There was gun and rifle fire at Arras, Albert, Roye, Noyon and Soissons. The enemy's infantry attempted at various points to leave the trenches but were repelled by a fierce fire.

"German prisoners say their reverse was serious. Our total losses were eight hundred while those of the Germans on Monday and Tuesday, were certainly a brigade. We have now regained all disputed ground.

"There was an artillery duel at Rheims, our heavy guns mastering the enemy's.

"We again completely defeated three attacks south-eastward of Saint Mihiel.

"The enemy was also repulsed at Parroyboures.

"We progressed especially northward of Prunes and also gained ground at Bandesapt.

"We damaged the enemy's artillery defences and advanced in Alsace, in the region of Ammertzviller and Burnhaupt-le-bas. We held the ground gained.

"We repelled the attack of a German battalion near Cernay.

BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY.

UNIVERSAL REJOICING IN PETROGRAD,

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28.

There was universal rejoicing here over the British naval victory.

The students held a demonstration outside the British Embassy, cheering Britain and Sir David Beatty.

The wave of English popularity sweeping over Russia is evidenced by the fact that Scott and Dickens are the best-read authors.

STRANGE AUSTRIAN COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The advantage of getting in the first news is demonstrated by the comments of the Austrain papers anent the naval battle which, relying on the German version, dwell on the alleged greater British losses.

They say that the British Fleet retreated because they felt that a continuance of the fight was perilous against the inferior German fleet, even after the loss of the Blucher.

DEADLY BRITISH BROADSIDES.

GERMAN OFFICERS LOSE THEIR HEADS

LONDON, Jan. 28.

A correspondent who conversed with the wounded from the Blucher says they talked freely.

They stated that the ship quivered and reeled with recoil from its own guns and the deadly British broadsides.

The guns were torn from their settings and the whole gun crews killed.

The men were hurled from aloft, bleeding and dead. Others were swept from the deck like flies. Everywhere blood was trickling.

The men in authority lost their heads with the result that there was confusion.

One of the wounded said: "Ours is a young Navy. Yours has had more experience."

The Germans left the ship in the most orderly manner.

FIGHT IN FOULON WOOD.

IMPORTANT ATTACK BY ENEMY.

HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, Jan. 28.

A communique says:—After a prolonged and intense bombardment by heavy guns, German infantry attacked on the Heurtebise Foulon wood front. They were everywhere repulsed with heavy loss except at La Creute.

A landslide caused by heavy projectiles blocked the entrance to a quarry employed as a shelter for two companies which were caught.

The enemy having thus gained a footing, crept to the Foulon Wood and rendered untenable the adjoining trenches, which we evacuated.

Our counter-attacks, which recovered a good part of the ground, were most brilliant and the ardour of the troops was beyond praise.

The enemy's losses were very heavy; they left a thousand corpses behind and the prisoners belong to four different regiments. This shows the importance of the attack.

Four German attacks at Saint Hubert in Argonne were vigorously repulsed.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

PAIRS, Jan. 29.

Last night's communiqué said:

The enemy on the night of the 27th made no infantry attack.

The Germans bombarded our positions north-east of Zonnebeke together with a sharp fusillade.

There were artillery duels on the Aisne and in the Argonne. Our troops north-east of Ammertsviller in Alsace held position notwithstanding furious bombardment of the ground which they had won during the day. Elsewere quiet prevailed.

PREACHING OF JEHAD.

GERMAN CONSUL SNUBBED.

CAIRO, Jan. 28.

Herr Hartegg, the German consul at Haifa, lately proceeded to Nablous to preach a *Jehad* and recruit the Turkish Army.

When he approached the powerful Abdalhad family, he was told not to meddle with the religion.

ENVER PASHA'S METHODS.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28.

It has transpired that Enver Pasha on arrival at Erzerum replaced the commander of the Ninth Turkish Army Corps and most of the divisional commanders by young colonels, members of the Committee of Union and Progress.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CONFERENCES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 28.

Berlin telegrams state that Baron Burian, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has had a series of dinners, luncheons and conferences with the German Emperor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg and General von Falkenhayn.

It is understood that the Kaiser has conferred the Order of Black Eagle on Baron Burian.

ITALY'S NEUTRALITY.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The "Tribuna," the organ of Signor Giolitti, categorically denies the reports of an agreement between Signor Giolitti and Prince von Buelow, the German Ambassador in Rome, respecting Italy's neutrality.

LOSS OF THE GAZELLE ADMITTED.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Germans officially admit that the Gazelle was torpedoed.

A Tiruvalla correspondent wires as follows.—When the Chengannore "arat" procession was passing through Puthenkavu Street on Thursday night the Christian inhabitants in over 200 houses were pelted with stones. Many were seriously wounded and are now in hospital. Several Christian houses were also damaged. Telegrams praying for redress have been sent to the British Resident, the Maharajah of Travancore, the Dewan and the Police Commissioner.

FRANCO-BRITISH SOLIDARITY.

MINISTER OF MARINE VISITS LONDON.

SERIES OF SATISFACTORY CONFERENCES,

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Jan. 28.

Reuter learns that the French Minister of Marine, M. Augagneur, has just terminated a visit to London and has authorised the statement that he had an audience of the King and a series of conferences with Mr. Churchill with reference to the disposition and employment of the naval forces of the two countries.

These conferences showed the conformity of views of the two statesmen and the close solidarity of the two Governments.

M. Augagneur saw Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Crewe and Mr. Balfour and also visited Portsmouth Arsenal and Dockyard.

CASUALTY LISTS.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The following casualities are reported:—

WOUNDED.

Second Lieut N. Hodgkinson, Warwicks; Captain S. Smithwick, Dublin Fusiliers; Major J. G. Walsh, Berks; Second Lieut. N. Wrigley, Middlesex.

MISSING.

Lieut. C. Birch, Yorkshires. (Flying Corps).

LONDON, Jan. 29.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. M. Hand, Cheshires.
Lieut. W. L. Hatch, Irish Fusiliers.
Captain G. Ryan, Munster Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. H. Openshaw, Norfolks.
Capt. C. H. Wickham, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt. W. G. Vyvyan, Welsh Fusiliers.

"THE SADDEST FACE I HAVE SEEN."

THE KAISER AT PRAYERS.

"This morning the Emperor went to church, coming by motor-car from the villa in this town, where he has been in residence for several days. At church I sat fifteen feet from him and watched him as sharply as decency would permit," says a writer in the "Chicago Tribune" who was with the German Headquarters in November.

"'This,' thought I, as the Emperor seated himself in a drawing-room chair before the improvised altar, 'is the saddest face I have seen in my life. Not the saddest, either, nor yet the most careworn, but he gravest.' In that countenance was no woe, but a solemnity so profound and austere that it moved the heart not to sympathy so much as to a kind of awe.

"I think that I may say that this man looked his part in the present tremendous drama. He looked not only the warrior-king but the anxious head of the State, and you said to yourself as you studied the reflective eyes and the motionless lips, 'The burden of Empire is upon him.' For seconds upon seconds it was like a face of marble—undisturbed by so much as the quiver of an eyelid or the parting of the lips."

COUNT BERNSTOKFF'S PLAGIARISM.

"The most unhappy man in America today is Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. His troubles began when Herr Dernburg arrived here from Berlin to aid him in presenting the Kaiser's 'case' to the United States," says the "Daily Telegraph's" New York correspondent.

"The climax of his missionary career came yesterday, when every leading paper in America devoted great space to an article reproduced from the "Nation" showing that a celebrated oration Count Bernstorff recently delivered on 'The Development of Germany as a World Power'—considered here as the diplomatist's most notable achievement—was really a series of extracts from a book by Mr. W. H. Dawson called 'The Evolution of Modern Germany.'

"It is bad enough from the American standpoint to filch a man's brains without a word of acknowledgment, but in this case the Count's offence is the more strongly resented, seeing that he delivered the oration before the American Academy of Political Science.

"To quote an expressive Americanism, 'he has been caught with the goods,' and it is difficult to see what he could say by way of defence."

With reference to the Board of Trades prohibition of oil and oil bearing nuts, it is considered that Great Britain will capture the copr trade in which Germany was chiefly interested in buying a large proportion. Ceylon's products merchants interviewed say the news is good and the step justified. The price of copra has further advanced in Colombo.

THE WAR'S PROGRESS.

LORD KITCHENER'S REVIEW.

DAILY INCREASE IN ALLIES' RESOURCES.

(By to-day's Mail.)

The following is the full text of Earl Kitchener's statement in the House of Lords on Jan. 7 regarding the events in the war since he last addressed the House.

Earl Kitchener said: When I last addressed your lordships, six weeks ago, General Joffre had just sent up strong reinforcements to our fighting line, thus enabling Field-Marshal Sir John French to shorten the line of front he held, and to give some relief to his hard-pressed troops who had been so continuously working in the trenches. The Germans having failed in their attempt to penetrate our line, their staff in the last week of November was busily engaged in transferring from the Western theatre of war several divisions, which were required to meet the critical situation about Lodz in Poland, which I then described to your lordships. This movement of troops from West to East was continued through the first week of December, but the enemy in the Western theatre was left in sufficient strength to hold the elaborate system of parallel lines of entrenchments, and with the support of an effective, though reduced artillery, to contain the Allied troops.

EBB AND FLOW.

During the month of December, the Allied forces have made progress at various points. Very gallant efforts have been made to take the enemy's trenches, and to recapture trenches temporarily lost. The tide of battle has ebbed and flowed with varying success to either side. The French army, in spite of the very unfavourable weather, has made noteworthy progress east of Rheims and in Southern Alsace. The operations have for some time, however, resolved themselves into a phase of siege warfare, and every up-to-date invention for throwing bombs and grenades into the trenches has been constantly used. Our troops have been subjected to the hardships inseparable from a winter campaign, but, by a system of reliefs, the severe strain which the men have undergone in the trenches has been minimised. Our soldiers, needless to say, have exhibited a constant cheerfulness and resource which redounds to their credit.

BRITISH LINE MAINTAINED.

Although, as I said, there has been a continuous series of trench operations, the only important engagement between the British Forces and the Germans was on Dec. 20, when the trenches held by the Indian troops were violently attacked at Givenchy. The Indians were, to a certain extent, surprised by the enemy, and some of their trenches were captured only to be retaken the following day with considerable loss to the enemy by the First Army Corps, which had been in reserve. The line thus re-assumed has since been entirely maintained, and the Indian units have enjoyed a period of relief from the trenches.

Sir John French's force has been increased by a number of Territorial units and by another division, attached to which is a fine Canadian regiment.

HEAVY GERMAN CASUALTIES.

In the Eastern theatre at the end of November, the German army, reinforced by troops transferred from the Western theatre were able to extricate themselves, at great cost of life, from the critical situation in which they then were about Lodz. Assuming the offensive on the left bank of the Vistula, they succeeded in advancing by the middle of December to the line of the Rivers Bzura and Rawka, some thirty miles west of Warsaw. Despite repeated severe attacks, our gallant Russian comrades have for more than a fortnight frustrated violent German efforts to advance any nearer to Warsaw. German aspirations in Poland have thus suffered a severe check, and it is evident that the Germans now realise the infinite difficulty of winter operations in Russia and are specially hampered by their faulty line of communication. Their casualties, moreover, have been very numerous.

50,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

In East Prussia the situation has undergone but little change since the Russians succeeded at the end of November in driving the German army from its prepared positions within the German frontier. On the right bank of the Vistula, in the Mlawa region, the German advance has also been arrested. In the first half of December the invading force was met by bold Russian tactics, which compelled the Germans to retire behind the German frontier, and though Mlawa itself is once more temporarily in German hands the right bank of the Vistula may be considered clear of the enemy, whose attempts to cross that river from south to north have been successfully repulsed.

In Galicia at the end of November Cracow was being bombarded, and the Russian advanced forces had penetrated nearly to the plains of Hungary. In the middle of December the Austrians, having been reinforced, assumed the offensive, and pushed back the Russians some thirty-five miles. But this success was short-lived. With great gallantry the Russians have gradually forced back the Austrian right wing once more to the Carpathian passes. The Austrian retreat in the latter part of December has been marked by very severe casualties, and in addition to vast numbers of killed and wounded, 50,000 Austrians are prisoners of war.

SERBIAN VALOUR.

One of the brightest spots in the military operations during December has been the extraordinary achievement of the gallant Serbian army. At the end of November their situation was very critical. The Serbian forces, in their retreat, had been obliged to evacuate a considerable portion of their territory. Belgaria was occupied on Dec. 1 by the Austrians, who were then making strenuous efforts to turn the left wing of the Serbian army. Suddenly the Serbians assumed the offensive all along the line with startling success, and completely routed the Austrain forces in a way which evoked our highest admiration. Belgrade was reoccupied by this gallant army exactly a fortnight after its capture by the Austrians. In these operations the Austrians suffered very heavy losses both in men and material, and the signal defeat of four or five Austrian corps by their valiant opponents cannot fail to have had a demoralising effect both throughout the military forces of the Dual Monarchy and amongst its civilian population.

Meanwhile, the Montenegrin army had advanced into Bosnia and captured important positions in the face of considerable Austrain opposition.

RUSSIA'S VICTORY OVER TURKEY.

In the Caucasus at the end of November the Turkish army was being pushed back towards Erzerum, and during the first ten days of December advances were made east of Lake Van. Turkish reinforcements were landed on the Black Sea coast and operated against Batum fhile the left of the Turkish main army, also reinforced, advanced from about Erzerum in a north-easterly direction, and is now engaged with Russian forces about Ardahan and Sarykamish. We received news last night of a Russian victory in the Caucasus, which should have far-reaching influence upon all the Turkish operations which are being conducted under German leadership in the Near East.

In Mesopotamia our Indian Expeditionary Force has continued its northern advance from Basra and attacked the enemy at Kurna, on the left bank of the River Tigris, defeating the Turkish troops, inflicting heavy loss, and capturing prisoners and guns. Since then the troops have consolidated the positions taken, and have been warmly welcomed by Arabs of the surrounding districts.

NO ADVANCE ON EGYPT.

The much-talked-of advance of the Turkish forces against Egypt has up to the present failed to materialise. Certain bodies of Turkish troops under German officers have been observed by our aircraft to be attempting to penetrate the country east of the Suez Canal, but no large force has yet appeared and there has been scarcely any contact with our troops guarding the Canal.

In East Africa our military forces are co-operating with the Royal Navy in carrying out certain operations against the enemy. An attack on the German position at Tanga was not successful, but we are now occupying certain points within German territory. Topographical difficulties, the want of water, and heavy bush form temporary obstacles to the further advance of the force we are keeping in that field of operations.

CONFIDENCE IN GENERAL BOTHA.

Since I last spoke in this House the situation in South Africa has undergone a most welcome change. The sinister threat of a widespread rebellion, so cunningly planned and fostered by our enemies, has disappeared before the loyal and prompt action of General Botha and his Ministry. General Botha handled the military situation in a masterly manner, which calls for unqualified praise, and in a very short time stamped out the rebellion, if, indeed, it is not an exaggeration to apply such a term to the misguided action of a section of the population. This result gives us great confidence in the future success of any operations the General may undertake.

In the Cameroons mixed force under General Dobell has advanced with success, and occupied several important positions.

EAST COAST BOMBARDMENT.

On our own coasts, on the morning of Dec. 16, German battle cruisers bombarded for half an hour Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby. At Hartlepool a battery replied with some effect, though it was outclassed by the heavy guns of the cruisers. No military advantage was gained, or could possibly have been gained, by the wanton attacks on undefended seaside resorts, which had as their chief result fatal accidents to a certain number of civilians, among whom women and children figured pathetically. The people in the three towns bore themselves in this trying experience with perfect courage and coolness, and not the least trace of panic could be observed.

RECRUITING RETURNS.

These, my lords, are the principal events which have taken place since I last had the honour of addressing your lordships' House. The great initial advantages which the Germans enjoyed by reason of the numerical superiority and extensive war preparations of their army are certainly diminishing, while the Allies are daily increasing those resources of men and material that will enable them to prosecute the war to a triumphant end. Recruiting has proceeded on normal lines, and the anticipated decrease of numbers in Christmas week has given way to a rise which has almost restored the weekly return of recruits to the former satisfactory level.

The Parliamentary Recruiting Committee has completed the distribution of householders' forms to inhabitants of country towns and districts; and, before Christmas, began to distribute to the large towns and cities. Over 218,000 names of persons willing to serve have been registered, and there is every reason to anticipate fruitful results from the valuable work which has been done by and through this committee.

The Recruiting Department is also in close touch with the Territorial Force associations, municipal bodies, and Labour Exchanges, and everything is being done to facilitate the enlistment of those presenting themselves.

It is worthy of remark that there is no better recruiting agent than the soldier himself; and, in many cases, a large portion of a man's leave has been spent by him in encouraging the youths in his home district to enter the service of their country.

EQUIPPING THE NEW ARMIES.

In the earlier stages of the war, considerable difficulty was experienced, and anxiety felt owing to the death of officers, but I am glad to say we have now been able to fill up the officers cadres of the Expeditionary Force, and a considerable surplus of training officers is available to draw upon.

It is not amiss in this respect to recall to mind the appeal which I made in your lordships' House, and to point to the fact that since the war began, no fewer than 29,100 officers have been appointed to the Army.

Close and vigilant attention on the part of the War Office staff has served to cope with, and gradually to overcome, the difficulties of securing supplies and equipment for those new forces to whose future activities we look forward with all confidence.

The training of the Canadian contingent and the new armies has been carried on lately under the worst weather conditions; but, in spite of this, a great deal of extremely good work has been done during the past month. The discomforts and hardships due to storm and wet and mud have been cheerfully met, and both officers and men are imbued with one common thought—that of preparing themselves as thoroughly and as rapidly possible to take their part in the field, where I am sure they will worthily support their comrades in arms.

SACRIFICES OF A NATION.

INSPIRING MESSAGE BY ANATOLE FRANCE.

(By to day's Mail.)

The "Guerre Sociale" of Paris publishes the following letter from M. Anatole France whose dearest wish was to be allowed to shoulder a rifle in the defence of his country, in spite of his three-score years and ten:

"My dear Gustave Herve,—I send through the medium of the 'Guerre Sociale' my New Year's wishes to our friends. And our friends at this hour are all our compatriots and all our Allies. For I am like you, Herve, I have no enemies but those of my country.

"My wishes first for our soldiers exposed to shells and to those long, wearisome vigils in the trenches, more cruel to them than grapeshot. From the great chief to the humblest ranker I embrace them all and unite them in the same love and gratitude. Let us watch for and seize every opportunity to help them; let us employ all means to spare them fatigues, privations, and sufferings. Let us honour them as heroes, let us love them as children.

"Thanks to them, the country is no longer in danger. Their task, however, is not yet wholly accomplished. They have dealt the German blows from which he will perish; but the foe, though wounded to death, is still formidable. All is not over. Let our brave fellows rejoice! There will yet be perils to face, victories to win. Bear in mind that the German Colossus, who is staggering, has now to be felled; the formidable war machine, built up by the Barbarians in forty years of treacherous peace, has to be destroyed.

"To obtain such a great and necessary result France must give her whole strength, military, financial, industrial, material and moral. This war is not only a war of armies, it is a war of nations. Our nation must throw herself body and soul into it.

"On our courage and perseverance depend our fate and the fate of the world. Let all Frenchmen rival each other in zeal, let them all do their duty, and duty in these circumstances has no bounds. Let all sacrifice themselves, let all devote themselves, their bodies and their goods—all, civil administrators, functionaries of every kind, private individuals, children, old men. In do not speak of the women, they have already made every sacrifice and accomplished every deed of devotion. The times demand it. As for us wretched civilians, let us be soldiers in our way, let us serve with the same zeal and discipline as those who are at the front.

Victory is certain. Let us compass by our united will, let us fight each with his own weapons, so that this victory may be that of the entire country.

"ANATOLE FRANCE."

TWO DIPLOMATS AND THE ORGAN GRINDER.

"At the fashionable Metropolitan Club here, they are telling the following story at the expense of Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador," says the "Daily Telegraph's" Washington correspondent:—

"An Italian, with a hand-organ, stopped in front of the German Embassy and began playing the 'Marseillaise.' The Italian played the air once, twice, and was in the middle of the third round, when Count Bernstorff called a flunkey, gave him a dollar, and told him to give it to the organ-grinder, and tell him to go to the French Embassy and play the 'Wacht am Rhein.'

"The flunkey went out to the organ-grinder and exhorted him to stop playing, and offered the dollar. The Italian told him he would take the dollar and stop playing after he had played the 'Marseillaise' once more. He said that he had to do this, as M. Jusserand had given him two dollars to play it five times in front of the German Embassy."

Eggs are hatched by primitive methods in Chantung Province, China, where chicken raising is the small industry of many families—no raiser producing more than a few dozen chickens. It is stated that in some cases old women carry a number of eggs strapped to their waist until the warmth of their bodies hatches out the chickens; but the incubator most used is an earthen jar set upon a bed of clay in which a slow fire of wood or charcoal is kept burning.

BATTLE OF STEINBACH.

THREE DAYS' FIGHTING,

VILLAGE STORMED.

(By to-day's Mail.)

A special correspondent of the "Matin" gives the following account of the capture of Steinbach:

On Dec. 29, during the night, a strong French contingent had succeeded in crossing the River Thur above Thann. At dawn on Dec. 30 a violent artillery duel began between our batteries and the German guns on the heights of Wattweiler. The enemy's guns were cleverly concealed in a fir forest. The denseness of the wood rendered aeroplane reconnaissance almost impossible. Thus our patrols had to carry out a difficult task. At the risk of falling at every step into an ambuscade our skirmishers began beating the woods. The daring of our chasseurs soon enabled us to discover the emplacements of the enemy's principal batteries. Before the end of the day three-fourths of the Prussian guns were put out of action. The remainder were silenced and retreated.

On the morning of the 31st our infantry occupied the greater part of the crests dominating Steinbach. This village, the outpost of Cernay, was the stake of the battle in which our troops were engaged incessantly for forty-eight hours. A parlementaire sent out by our Staff returned an hour later to our lines with the German reply, which was to the effect that the Commander-in-Chief of the opposing forces did not regard himself as surrounded, that the Sennheim road still lay open for a possible retreat, and that in any case the Emperor's troops might be killed, but would not surrounder."

IRRESOLUTE LANDSTURM.

A hostage who managed to escape from Steinbach reported that on the previous evening thirty soldiers of the Landsturm, who did not seem to be very resolute, had been shot, their execution taking place on the village square. The batteries which had escaped from our guns had reached the hamlet during the night. There was no doubt that we should have to capture it house by house. But the firewoods which had enabled a portion of the German artillery to avoid the fire of our 75's were about to afford our infantry an opportunity for reaching Steinbach under cover.

At noon we approached the village in open columns. The German 77's opened fire but the nature of the ground was not at all favourable for them. Our tirailleurs got within 200 yards of the first houses of the village, where the Prussian advanced posts were established. A mitrailleuse placed in the church tower swept the edge of the wood. It was necessary for us at all costs to carry this point d'appui.

A little farm is situated there, approached by a cross-road. But the body of the enemy entrusted with its defence had been careful to station in front of them elves a line of civilians, among whom could be seen a woman, her hair waving over her shoulders, and her hands tied behind her back.

This new infamy inflamed the courage of our soldiers. A company rushes forward with the bayonet. The road leading to the farm is swept by the enemy's fire. But nothing can stop our men. Despite our losses the hostile section is surrounded in the twinkling of an eye, and the door of the house is forced.

SNIPING THE GUNNERS.

It is one o'clock. We are masters of the farm. By chance our new point d'appui is connected with the centre of Steinbach by a row of barns. On one of them we mount a machine gun, which dominates one of the enemy's trenches at the end of the principal street. By a fortunate chance holes looking straight on the German lines are pierced in the wall of the granary for purposes of ventilation. These openings form perfect loopholes for us.

One of our best shots reaches the end of the sheds. Carefully concealing himself, he aims in the direction of the village square. Some guns are stationed there, and are firing on the road by which our reinforcements and reserve ammunition are arriving. Quite calmly our crack shot picks off the Prussian gunners one by one. This exploit, which deprives the enemy's battery of its personnel, enables our principal line to make a new advance. German infantry wish to take the place of the fallen gunners, but not knowing how to work the pieces they lose valuable time.

Towards the end of the afternoon one of our columns succeeds in slipping round the enemy's right, along the Steinbach brook. At five o'clock a desperate counter-attack by the enemy to the north of the hamlet fails pitifully. The cavalry, who counter-attacked on foot, are thrown into the bed of the stream, where the more seriously wounded are drowned.

HAND-TO-HAND FIGHTING.

The battle is continued until the evening. Every lane becomes an ambuscade; every cottage is converted into a fortress. The possession of a wall or a door becomes the object of a furious hand-to-hand fight. The exasperation on both sides increases.

Night puts an end to the battle. Favoured by the darkness, one of our volunteers takes his life in his hands and goes to set fire to a stable behind which a German force is taking shelter. Our man succeeds in his mission, and by the light of the fire we soon see a body of the enemy in flight. One of our mitrailleuses opens fire on them, not pithout profit.

An hour later the enemy, wishing to do us a bad turn, manages t othrow incendiary bombs on one of our barns. But the Prussians have made a miscalculation. A west wind is blowing, and sends the flames back to the Germans, compelling them to evacuate their first line of trenches. The fire spreads, and reaches a reserve of ammunition, which blows up with a terrific noise.

NEW INDIA MOVEMENT.

AN OFFICIAL'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 29.

In the current issue of the "Commonweal" "A.C." (a high Anglo-Indian official) writes under the title "An Englishman's view of the Self-Government Movement."

He says that many thoughtful Englishmen see in the New India movement not sedition, not even ingratitude towards England, but a healthy national desire of expression of national life which is springing up amongst the educated classes.

"Some can see," says the writer, "that for the great World-Empire, such as is now being so rapidly formed, the eastern and western ideals must be blended and the philosophy and ancient wisdom of the East must go side by side with the science and activities of the West. Many also think that the present times are offering splendid opportunities to bring this about."

He thinks that before India can become a live nation much remain to be done by Indians that no one else can do. He says real self-government means active and intelligent co-operation of Indians on all the councils, commencing with the Village Panchayats and widening out through District and Municipal Councils to the highest Councils of the land, and more, it means that every department of the State must be manned and headed by Indians who know their work. He complains that Indians in minor appointments in Government Service and in their work in Municipal and District Boards are not showing satisfactory work. There seems to be little real energetic activity in commerce and industry. No enterprise is shown in agriculture by landowners. And there is little public spirit. In art and science India has not shown advancement. He thinks that people must have a general waking up all round before they become fit for self-government, for example in the case of social boards, Municipal Councillors should take up serious work. Various Boards of each province might link themselves together and hold conference to discuss amongst themselves problems with which they are confronted; also full advantage should be taken of the present opportunities the Indians have in Government service to prove their ability and their true value. In art schools and galleries might be opened and the wealthy people of the land might be induced to patronise talent in art, music and literature. Education, both male and female, should be encouraged and liberal financial aid should be given to private schools and colleges. In agriculture wealthy landowners should bring up their sons to take an active and intelligent interest in their estats. Agricultural colleges should be made use of; agricultural exhibitions and cattle and horse shows should be regularly held. Industrial conferences might meet annually in every province and exhibitions might be held and every Indian should be brought up to reverence his own religion and to look to it for guidance in the conduct of his life.

DEATH OF DR. AGHORANATH CHOTTOPADHYAYA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 29.

The death is announced of Dr. Aghoranath Chattopadhyaya. The deceased was a distinguished scholar of Edinburg University and won reputation for his chemical researches. He spent a considerable part of his life in the service of the Nizam of Hyderabad from which he retired a few years ago. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the well-known poetess, is Dr. Chattopadhyaya's daughter.

UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT OF BELGIANS

MINISTER'S ORATION IN A RUINED CHURCH.

M. Emile Cammaerts gives a moving account in the "Observer" of a scene he witnessed when recently visiting the Belgian troops with M. Emile Vandervelde, the Belgian Minister of State.

"One of the meetings which I attended on my journey was particularly impressive. It was between Furnes and Nieuport. M. Vandervelde had gathered a few hundred men, who were going into the trenches the same night, in a ruined church, one of those old Gothic churches whose clock-towers used to grow out of the soil of West Flanders like poplars in a meadow.

"The wind was whistling through the holes in the walls and through the wrecked aisles. The men, stained with mud, wrapped in their blankets, with the tired eye and bitter line round the mouth which those bear who have tramped and fought for months, with unkempt hair and long beards—the men were grouped near the choir, in the only sheltered place some standing on the chairs, others on tip-toe.

"'This church,' began the orator, 'is the image of our country. It has been wrecked by the German aggressor, the clock-tower has fallen, the vault is pierced with holes, rain is falling on the altar. But it will be restored—like the Motherland. Some columns are still unshaken, in some part of it we can still find a shelter. You are these columns, and this last fragment of our tattered country, from the Yser to the west frontier, is our last refuge. . . . .'

"Thus he continued, and at the end of the speech eyes were gleaming with a new light, mouths smiling with a new hope, and from every soldier's breast the same cry rose, re-echoing in the ruined church: 'Vive la Belgique! Vive la Patrie!'"

BELGIUM'S DUTY.

CARDINAL MERCIER'S PASTORAL.

"SOLE LAWFUL AUTHORITY IS THAT OF OUR KING."

(By to-day's Mail.)

The following are extracts from the pastoral letter of Cardinal Mercier, Archbishop of Malines, the issue of which led to his arrest by the Germans.

Early in his letter the Cardinal pays a moving tribute to the Belgian Army and to King Albert. "The foremost duty of every Belgian citizen at this hour," he writes, "is gratitude of the Army. . . . Pray, daily, my brethren, for these two hundred and fifty thousand and for their leaders to victory."

WHAT HISTORY WILL TELL.

Better than any other man, perhaps, do I know what our unhappy country has undergone. Churches, schools, asylums, hospitals, convents, in great numbers are in ruins. Entire villages have all but disappeared. At Louvain the third part of the buildings are down; one thousand and seventy-four dwellings have disappeared; on the town land and in the suburbs one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three houses have been burnt. Many a parish lost its pastor. Millions of Belgian citizens have in like manner been deported to the prisons of Germany, to Munsterlagen, to Celle, to Magdeburg. History will tell of the physical and moral torments of their long martyrdom. Hundreds of innocent men were shot. In the Louvain group of communes one hundred and seventy-six persons, men and women, old men and sucklings, rich and poor; in health and sickness, were shot or burnt. And there where lives were not taken, and there where the stones of buildings were not thrown down, what anguish unrevealed! Families, hitherto living at ease, now in bitter want; all commerce at an end, all careers ruined; industry at a standstill; thousands upon thousands of working men without employment; working women, shop girls, humble servant girls, without the means of earning their bread; and poor souls forlorn on the bed of sickness and fever, crying: "O Lord, how long, how long?"

SHATTERED BUT EXULTANT.

There is nothing to reply. The reply remains the secret of God. . . . God will save Belgium, my brethren, you cannot doubt it. Nay rather, He is saving her. Across the smoke of conflagration, across the steam of blood, have you not glimpses, do you not perceive signs, of His love for us? Is there a patriot among us who does not know that Belgium has grown great? Nay, which of us would have the heart to cancel this last page of our national history? Which of us does not exult in the brightness of the glory of this shattered nation?

When a mighty foreign Power, confident in its own strength and defiant of the faith of treaties, dared to threaten us in our independence, then did all Belgians, without difference of party, or of condition, or of origin, rise up as one man, close-ranged about their own king, and their own Government, and cry to the invader: "Thou shalt not go through!" At once, instantly, we were conscious of our own patriotism. For down within us all is something deeper than personal interests, than personal kinships, than party feeling, and this is the need and the will to devote ourselves to that more general interest which Rome termed the public thing, Res publica. And this profound will within us is Patriotism. We may now say, my Brethren, without unworthy pride, that our little Belgium has taken a foremost place in the esteem of nations. I am aware that certain onlookers, notably in Italy and in Holland, have asked how it could be necessary to expose this country to so immense a loss of wealth and of life, and whether a verbal manifesto against hostile aggression, or a single cannon-shot on the frontier, would not have served the purpose of protest. But assuredly all men of good feeling will be with us in our rejection of these paltry counsels. Mere utilitarianism is no sufficient rule of Christian citizenship.

"NO LAWFUL AUTHORITY."

The laws of conscience are sovereign laws. We should have acted unworthily had we evaded our obligation by a mere feint of resistance. And now we would not rescind our first resolution; we exult in it. Being called upon to write a most solemn page in the history of our country, we resolved that it should be also a sincere, also a glorious page. And as long as we are required to give proof of endurance, so long we shall endure. I do not require of you to renounce any of your national desires. On the contrary, I hold it as part of the obligations of my episcopal office to instruct you as to your duty in face of the Power that has invaded our soil and now occupies the greater part of our country. The authority of that Power is no lawful authority. Therefore in soul and conscience you owe it neither respect, nor attachment, nor obedience. The sole lawful authority in Belgium is that of our King, of our Government, of the elected representatives of the nation. This authority alone has a right to our affection, our submission. Thus the invader's acts of public administration have in themselves no authority, but legitimate authority has tacitly ratified such of these acts as affect the general interests, and this ratification and this only, gives them juridic value. Occupied provinces are not conquered provinces. Belgium is no more a German province than Galicia is a Russian province. Nevertheless, the occupied portion of our country is in a position it is compelled to endure. . . . It is our army and our army solely, in league with the valiant troops of our Allies, that has the honour and the duty of national defence. Let us entrust the army with our final deliverance.

The Cardinal concludes with a passage in which he says: "Let us conduct ourselves with all needful forbearance."

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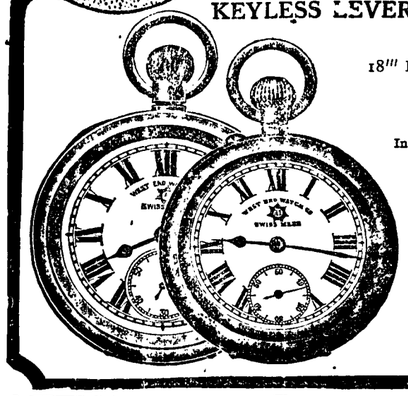

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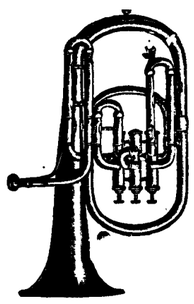

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(*Vide "The Lancet," March 30th 1912, page 897, and leading articles of the Medical Times,"30th 1911 page 781, et seq.*)

Dr. John Penn Milton, late Medical Partner to Dr. Otto Walther of Nordrach, Black Forest, Germany, and the Medical Superintendent of the Devon and Cornwall Sanatorium for Consumptives, has favoured with the following observations:

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MODERN PEKING.

SIGHT NEWLY THROWN OPEN TO PUBLIC.

THE HAUNTS OF OLD EMPERORS.

Visitors to Peking are studied nowadays in a way that would astound those who remember the Peking of but a very few years ago, writes a correspondent in "The Times." Readers of the paper will recall Sir Valentine Chirol's vivid description of his first visit to Peking in 1894 or 1895, when Sir Nicholas O'Connor had to hold open the city gates almost by force to let the traveller in a minute or two after sundown; when wayfarers at night were preceded by a coolie carrying a lantern; and when the dark, frowning walls and lanes of the city had their counterpart in the sullen, inhospitable looks of its residents. Now there are luxurious hotels, spacious roads lighted with electricity, motor-cars, and all the sights of the city are eagerly thrown open to the erstwhile "barbarian."

To the number of these sights President Yuan has lately added the most beautiful of all the haunts of the old Emperors, excepting, perhaps, the Summer Palace. Indeed the Peihai, or North Sea Park, now opened to the public at a small fee, which is to be divided between maintenance charges and the Ching Court, is in some ways superior to the famous Eho Yuan, for it suffered less in the Boxer year. The Chinese landscape gardeners of the past were unapproachable in their handling of marble bridges, lakes, carved pavilions, and pagodas, and nowhere is their genius better displayed than in the Peihai. It was a favourite resort of the great Manchu Emperors Kang Hsi and Chien Lung, who reigned between 1667 and 1795, but an inscription by the latter Emperor, affixed to the Pagoda which overlooks most of Peking, says that the park was constructed during the Chin Dynasty of North China, when the south was ruled by the Southern Sungs. Many of the trees are several centuries old, and the *nanmu*, a very valuable wood from Szechuan of which some of the pavilions are entirely constructed, was brought to Peking many hundreds of years ago. The park has been kept in good repair, and breathes an old world charm and dignity through verdurous glooms and winding mossy ways, such as only a Keats could chain down to ink and paper.

OLD TREES AND DAINTY PAVILIONS

The first things that meet the eye on entering the park are two large monuments erected by the Emperor Kang Hsi, from between which an exquisite marble bridge—no finer in all Peking—leads to the foot of a flight of 100 steep stone steps. At the top of these stands the Yunan, "Everlasting Peace" temple, also built by Kang Hsi for Lamas from Tibet and Mongolia. Immediately in front of it is a Buddhist shrine, filled with brazen Buddhas, many of which curiously enough, have women's faces; and on the west is the White Pagoda, alluded to above, a building 200ft. high, of lovely proportions. All round about are groves of old trees, in the midst of which one discovers dainty pavilions, still haunted, to the imagination, by the laughter of those impossible little Court ladies whom one sees in old pictures. Beside one of these pavilions stands a brass figure holding up the "dew-receiving tray." It was believed that by drinking the dew collected in this tray the Emperor could attain everlasting life.

Farther on one comes to a spacious lake on the far side of which is the Chinhsintai, the most beautiful hall in the whole of Peking, where are such wooden fretwork, carving, and tracery, the work of the finest Chinese woodcarvers, as the world does not contain elsewhere. Here it is intended that the eunuchs of the late Court shall sell refreshments to visitors. No more fitting punishment could be invented for "the rats and foxes" who through China's history have brought so many dynasties to their ruin; and looking round on the faded scrolls and verses of dead Emperors, which adorn the hall, the eunuchs may well reflect bitterly on the scheming, the arrogance, and intrigue that have brought them to their present humiliation.

UNHOUSED TREASURES.

If Peking has ground in material comforts, it has unquestionably lost something of that tremendous majesty and mysterious aloofness which made it unique among all cities of the world, and a visit to the Peihai cannot but heighten the contrast. A great debt of thanks is due to President Yuan for opening it to inspection. In recording that debt a suggestion may be made. For some time past there has been talk of founding a museum in Peking for the ancient art treasures of China. The conscience of the people has begun to be stirred by the manner in which these treasures are being torn from China, and the article on this subject recently published in "The Times" has aroused no little interest and comment. The works of art left by bygone Emperors at Jehol and Mukden have been brought to Peking within recent times; and, although much has gone abroad, there is still ample to form a valuable nucleus of a museum. Why not enshrine the collection in the Peihai, where it could be properly guarded, and would bring in fresh revenue from those who would hasten to see it? There are buildings ready to hand, a perfect setting, the appropriate atmosphere. No more fitting repository could well be found for the treasures of the dead Emperors than this, the favourite of their haunts.

The declaration of the "Hindu," a Lahore Urdu daily, was refused by the District Magistrate, Lahore, on Friday. The "Hindu"'' office and press was, it will be remembered, searched recently, since when the publication has been suspended. The refusal of the District Magistrate is said to based on the requirement that the "Hindu's" press should be in separate premises of its own, and not be a part of or run conjointly with another press.

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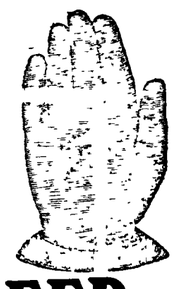

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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 30TH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court, No. 40.
After the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court Work is over.
For Consent Decree.

1418-14. Amin & Desai, Khimji Assur Virji v. S. R. Pillai, in Person.

455-14. Jam R. & D., Abdulla Jusab v. Aminabai widow and ors., Ragh N. & Co.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

1029-13. Tyabji D. & Co., The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Benkuverbai and ors., Madhowji K. & C. Part Heard.

C. C. 1195-14. Madhowji K. & C., Lalj Govindji a firm, v. The Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld., Daphtary F. & D. Part Heard, 21-1-15.

51-13. Mirza M. & M., (or a pauper), Halimabai and anr. v. Amirbibi widow and ors., S. A. Tyabjee, Tyabjee D. & Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.
Chamber matters for Disposal.

515-10. Mulla & Mulla, Jan Mahomed Allarakhia & anr., v. Adamji Peerbhoy & Sons, 18-1-15.

1352-12. Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Sultan Amir, 22-1-15.

1297-12. Mulla & Mulla, Premabai, widow v. Dewji Tricumdas & ors., 22-1-15.

241-12. Payne & Co., Muncherji Pallonji Mehta & ors., v. Hormusji Sorabji, 22-1-15.

S. & I. J. 19-12. Mulla & Mulla, Dewji Tricumdas & ors., v. Premabai widow and anr., 22-1-15.

S. & I. J. 15-12. Mulla & Mulla, Premabai widow v. Hariram Chagal, 22-1-15.

In Re. Indian Arbitration Act IX. of 1899. Nanu H. & Co., In Re Arbitration between John William Lindford & ors., v. Jehangir Hormusji Mody, Petitioners, Crawford B. & Co., Notice 17-11-14.

914-13. Edgelow G. W. & Co., Hormusji Bomanji Khan & anr. v. Pestonji Dinshaw Khan & ors., Wadia G. & Co., J. N. G. & B., 18-12-14.

Cl. 30-15. Merwanji K. R. B. & Co., Hiralal Ramgopal a firm, v. Shri Narayen Ramchander Tyabji D. & Co., 15-1-15.

In Re. Indian Co.'s Act VI. of 1882. Bhai K. & Gir. In Re. the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., (In Liquidation) v. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Kt., (applicant) Edg. Gro. & Co., Crawford B. & Co., Payne & Co., Captain & Vaidya. Jor. 21-1-13.

In Re. Indian Co.'s Act VI. of 1882, Edgelow Gro. & Co., In Re. the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., (In Liquidation), v. Tyabbhoy Mulla Mahomedalli Maskati, Petitioner, Payne & Co., Jor. 22-1-15.

648-14. Edgelow Gro. & Co., Venkata Kaistniah, v. The Hydrabad Deccan Spg. & Wg. Co., Ltd., & ors., Merwanji K. R. B. & Co., 22-1-15.

1027-14. Umalla P. & Papa, Haji Noor Mahomed Cassam a firm, v. Motiram Bechar Kandvana & ors., Merza & Merza & M., 25-1-15.

1094-14. Naderska & D., Saraswatibai Malwankar, v. Balaji Anandrao Vijaykar & ors., Edglow G. W. & Co., 25-1-15.

In Re. Indian Co.'s Act XI. of 1882. Captain & Vaidya, In Re. the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., (In Liquidation), v. R. D. Sethna applicant, Edgelow Gro. & Co., Crawford B. & Co., Payne & Co., Bhai. K. & Gro., 25-1-15.

C. C. 1309-14. Matubhai J. & M., Nissim Isaac Bekhor, v. Messrs. Haji Sultanalli Shustry & Co., a firm, Judah & Solomon, 26-1-15.

O. S. 1471-14. Bhai K. & Gor., Ebrahim Hassanally v. Tyaballi Mahomedalli & ors., 17-2-14.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
LONG CAUSES.

678-11. Judah & S., Mahadeo Babaji Rane ond ors., v. Vasudev Nilkani Agte & anr., Sabnis and G. Mulji & Th.

S.C. 222-14. M. K. R. B. & Co., Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla & ors., v. Harjimal and Sons a firm, Payne & Co.

1173-13. Ardesher H. D. & Co., Tatmabai, v. Rehmatbai & anr., Little & Co.

1174-13. Ardeser H. D. & Co., Fatmabai v. Rehmatbai & others, Little & Co.

793-13. Dastur & Co., Ebrahim Haji Mahomed Kallidas & ors., v. The Secretary of State for India in Council and ors.

997-14. Ardeshir H. D. & Co., Abraham E. J. Abraham v. Khetredas Lackminarayen, a firm & anr., Malvi H. M. & R., Tyabji D. & Co.

1032-10. Wadia G. & Co., Harivallabhdas Kashedas v. Kancyalal Jeynarayen & ors., Tyabji D. & Co.

281-14. Pocha & Co., Dossabhoy Cusetji Soonawalla v. Gangaram Sakharam Seth & ors., Nanu H. & Co.

901-14. Mulla & Mulla, Safarally Ebrahim & anr. v. Messrs. Volkart Bros., and ors., a firm, Payne & Co.

871-12. Sabars & G., Ahmed Jamal & anr. v. Mahomed Ibrahim & ors., Mulla & M.

421-14. Bhai K. & G., Vassanji, Sons & Co., v. Haji Khanmoo Moosa, a firm, Little & Co.

467-14. Dubash & Co., Shamji Vollabhji v. Karsondas Premji, Payne & Co.

1194-13. Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation, v. Choti widow & ors., Daph. F. & D., Little & Co.

772-13. Soonderdas & Co., Sobbagchand Magenchand v. Chanulal Ishwarlal Mehta, Unwalla P. & P.

247-14. Mulla & M., Khatezabai widow, v. Haji Ali Haji Rahimtulla, Shroff D. & D.

270-13. Mehta D. & L., Esmail Mahomed anr. v. Praribai widow & anr., Purmanand & Co.

648-14. Edg. Gro. & Co., Venkata Kristniah v. The Hydrabad (Deccan) Spg. and Wg. Co., Ld., & ors. M. K. R. & Co.

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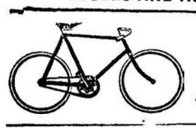

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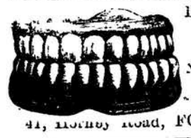

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(Continued on 6th column.)

LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON AT TANSA LAKE.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

THE PARTY GARLANDED.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL CONVERSION

A PLEADER'S CONDUCT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

DHARSEY NANJI KAMDAR *v.* ISHWARLAL K. VAKIL AND ANR.

The plaintiff sued to recover from the defendants Rs. 1,200, as the value of certain goods which the plaintiff alleged that the defendants had wrongfully taken possession of; or, in the alternative as damages, suffered by the plaintiffs for the defendants, alleged wrongful conversion. The suit was filed originally in the Small Cause Court; and was, subsequently, transferred to the High Court on the defendants' application.

Mr. Moos, with the Hon. the Advocate-General and Mr. M. J. Mehta, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Davar appeared for the first defendant and Mr. Desai appeared for the second defendant.

The plaintiff alleged that he had from time to time advanced moneys to one Madhavji K. Patel, on a possessory mortgage of his tailoring shop in Princess Street, which was carried on in the name of M. K. Patel & Co. He alleged that on 16th January 1914, Patel executed a deed of mortgage to him, mortgaging the shop with all its stock-in-trade with possession to the plaintiff and that the keys of the shop were given to him. The plaintiff further alleged that on the night of the 23rd March 1914 the first defendant, who was a pleader and the second defendant, the first defendant's nephew, had broken open the shop and removed goods of the value of Rs. 1,200. The defendants purported to take the goods in virtue of an alleged mortgage by Patel in favour of the second defendant, which the plaintiff disputed.

The first defendant denied any personal interest in the matter and stated that he was in possession and management of the shop on behalf of his nephew, the second defendant, who was the mortgagee. He further stated that, in breaking open the shop and taking possession of goods on the night of the 23rd March, 1914, he had acted on behalf of the second defendant, who as mortgagee in possession was entitled to enter the shop and take hold of the goods.

The second defendant stated that he had lent moneys to Patel from time to time, and on 25th September 1912 Patel had passed a mortgage of the shop and stock-in-trade to him. Patel also gave him possession, and the keys of the shop were left every evening by Patel with the 1st defendant. The keys of the shop were not left with the first defendant, as usual, on the evening of the 22nd of March; and, thereafter, inquiries showed that Patel had absconded. The 1st defendant, thereupon, broke open the shop and took possession of the goods on behalf of the second defendant.

After a hearing lasting several days his Lordship delivered judgment. After stating the material facts and the issues that arose for decision his Lordship dealt with the case, remarking that if the plaintiff could not prove that he was in possession on the night of the 23rd his case would fall to the ground. The plaintiff alleged that Madhavji gave him the keys and continued to do so every evening and take them back every morning, and that the keys were with him on the morning of the 24th March. For some time the plaintiff had been residing at Ghat Kooper; and he instructed Madhavji to leave the keys every evening at his nephew, Gordhandas' shop, at Bhuleshwar. Gordhandas had sworn that the keys were there on the morning of the 24th. The plaintiff had stated that Madhavji left the keys with him stating that they were the keys of the shop and the plaintiff had relied on Madhavji's word. If that story was true, the first thing that the plaintiff would do when he came to the shop on the morning of the 24th would be to show to the police the keys which he had. All that he had said to the police was, however, that he had a document making him mortgagee in possession; the plaintiff had himself to thank if his conduct did not support his story. It was a question whether Madhavji would have taken the trouble to deposit the keys every evening in a shop in Bhuleshwar which was 10 or 12 minutes' walk from his own shop. The only person called in support of this story was the nephew and it was easy to induce him to come and say that. Practically, it rested on the plaintiff's evidence alone. Even assuming that Madhavji gave him a certain key, the plaintiff ought to have proved that it was the key of the shop. It was extremely doubtful if the plaintiff had satisfied the onus on him to prove possession.

It was impossible to say anything in favour of the first defendant's conduct throughout. Having had some knowledge of law, it was difficult to see, how he could have thought himself entitled to break open the shop. It was doubtful if the moneys belonged to the second defendant; it was possible that he had used his nephew's name to cloak his dealings. There was no doubt however that moneys had been lent, that Ishwarlal lived opposite the shop, and that he had a document of mortgage: further, that Ishwarlal was frequently in the shop, kept certain books of account and took stock from time to time. He had said that he put his own locks on the shop in September 1912; that the key was brought to him every evening and taken away in the morning. The plaintiff alleged that that story was an afterthought, that the locks were not produced by Ishwarlal on the morning of the 24th, and that the story had been got up to meet the plaintiff's case. It was difficult to say with certainty that the locks produced by Ishwarlal were the locks on the shop on the 23rd. Ishwarlal himself was to blame for the doubt as the locks were not produced by him when the shop was broken open. However considering how far Ishwarlal was interested in the shop, it was natural that he should see that he had control over the shop; and his Lordship was therefore inclined to believe that the locks produced were the locks on the shop on the 23rd. The keys produced by the plaintiff did not fit the locks. The plaintiff, therefore, was not in possession of the shop on the 23rd and 24th. There was no doubt that the breaking open of the shop on the 23rd by the first defendant was absolutely unjustifiable. He had no warrant to act as he did on behalf of his nephew. Not only had he broken open the shop but had removed the goods so as to leave no trace of what was in the shop. Allegations of concealment of goods had been made against him; and he had himself to thank for that. His course of action after the 24th was in the highest degree blameworthy. He had begun disposing of the goods to merchants when he must have known that he could not so dispose them of without notice to the pledgor. In his Lordship's opinion both the plaintiff and the defendants had failed to prove possession on the 23rd; none of them were therefore entitled to the goods and they were ordered to remain with the receiver as the property of Madhavji. His Lordship dismissed the plaintiff's suit. The plaintiff was ordered to pay the defendants' costs of the last three days' hearing of the suit.

Attorneys for the plaintiff; Purnand & Co.
Attorneys for the defendants; Kanga and Sayani.

THE ROYAL VISIT FUND.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

THE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF BOMBAY *v.* P. R. CADELL.

This was a suit re the disposal of the balance of the fund raised to commemorate the visit of their Majesties to India in 1911. The balance remaining in the hands of the Executive Committee is about Rs. 50,000.

Mr. Moos appeared for the Advocate-General.

His Lordship made an order directing the Executive Committee to hand over the moneys to the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to be utilised in the construction of a separate ward in the proposed King Edward VII Hospital. The plaintiff's costs, as between attorney and client, were ordered to be paid out of the balance of the Fund.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Crawford, Brown & Co

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

OLD OFFENDERS SENTENCED.

(Before Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* GOVIND GANU ALIAS HASSAN MAHOMAD.

The accused was charged under section 420 of the Penal Code, with cheating.

Mr. R. D. Batliwalla appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Batliwalla in opening the case for the Crown said that the facts were exceedingly simple. The accused was charged with cheating one Nanibai at Crawford Market by fraudulently inducing her to part with 135 oranges, valued Rs. 3, the property of one Soonderibai. Soondribai gave a basket of oranges to Nanibai, a cooly woman, to carry it to her son. While she was doing so accused met Nanibai at Chuckla Street and asked her whose property it was. On Nanibai's replying that it was Soondribai's, the accused said that Soondribai had purchased the oranges from him and not paid for the same. He asked her to go with him to Crawford Market. He then asked her to go and fetch Soondribai and while she was away, the accused took away the basket to Cheera Bazaar and sold it to a fruit-vendor, named Bhawani Laxman.

Nanibai and Soondribai were examined for the Crown and deposed to facts as above stated. Bhawani Laxman called said that the accused came to him at Cheera Bazaar and sold him the 135 oranges for Rs. 1-8. The accused said that he had to go away and therefore he sold them cheap.

The accused asked by the Court whether he wished to make any statement said that this was a false case.

There were previous convictions against the accused for theft.

His Lordship sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

KING-EMPEROR *v.* GANGARAM BHIKHOO.

The accused was charged with theft of 15 currency notes of Rs. 10 each from the vestcoat pocket of one Bachai Bachesingh, a peon in the office of Singer and Co., who was taking these, his master's money, to the National Bank, on January 6th. The accused put his hand in the pocket of Bachai and abstracted the notes. The accused was arrested by one Yeshwantrao Ganpat, a clerk in Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., who saw him abstract something from the pocket, and the currency notes were found in his hands. The accused was then given in charge of the police.

Dr. Daruwala appeared for the Crown.
Mr. Pundit appeared for the accused.
The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty.
The accused admitted previous convictions for theft and for dishonestly receiving stolen property.

vicitions, were sentenced each of them to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY BANKING COMPANY CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* (1) SHRIDHAR KRISHNARAO KOTHAVLE, (2) MALHAR GANESH KOTHAVLE AND (3) RUPCHAND SARUPCHAND.

The first accused is charged under section 419 of I. P. C., with having between January and October 1913, being manager of the Bombay Banking Co., committed criminal breach of trust of the sum of Rs. 51,038, belonging to the Bombay Banking Co.

The second and third accused are charged under sections 109 and 409, I. P. C., with aiding and abetting the first accused in committing such criminal breach of trust. The first accused was also charged under section 477 A. on three other charges of having between July and October, 1913 falsified certain documents, namely, three entries of Rs. 2,500, Rs. 13,000 and Rs. 21,000, dated 13th July 1913, 2nd August 1913 and 14th August 1913 respectively, in the account of Rupchand Sarupchand, the 3rd accused, in the current account of the said Bank.

Mr. Nicholson with Mr. Kaikhushroo Talyarkhan, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Raji Kabiruddin with Mr. Kolaskar, appeared for the first accused.

Mr. Gadgil with Mr. Talchelkar, appeared for the second accused.

Mr. Velinkar appeared for the third accused.

After hearing counsel as to what charges should be tried first and whether they should be tried together his Lordship intimated that at present all charges be proceeded with, that if, his Lordship felt as the case proceeded that the other accused were likely to be embarrassed or prejudiced by such a course he would only proceed with the first charge.

Mr. Nicholson had not finished his opening address to the jury when the Court rose.

The Sessions was adjourned till to-morrow.

Photo by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd.

JUST BEFORE THEIR DEPARTURE.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

EMPEROR *v.* HASAD MAHMED.

The accused in this case was committed to the Sessions by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 5th of January, 1915, on a charge of theft. He was tried by his Lordship and a common jury on Thursday.

Mr. R. D. Batlivala appeared for the prosecution.

The accused was not defended.

The prosecution alleged that on or about the 4th of January, 1915, the accused committed theft of 3 gold charms of the value of Rs. 15 from the person of the complainant (Gulam Huseip Mahomedally), who was standing among a crowd of people at the Lady Hardinge Base Hospital.

After evidence for the prosecution was finished, the jury returned an unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

His Lordship in view of the fact that the accused had previous convictions, sentenced him to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

EMPEROR *v.* SAYANNA SHIVAJI AND GOVIND YESHWANT.

The accused were committed to the Sessions on 19th December, 1914, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of house-breaking by day with intent to commit theft and abetment thereof.

Mr. Daruvala appeared for the prosecution.

The accused were not defended.

The jury found a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused and his Lordship taking into consideration the previous con-

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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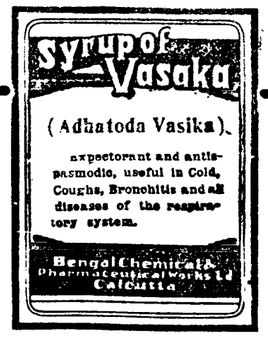
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INVASION BY AIR.

BUILDING OF "DREADNOUGHT" ZEPPELINS.

In a recent issue the "Chicago Tribune", published an article from its special correspondent at Geneva which gave particulars of German activity in the building of Zeppelins, According o the "Tribune" correspondent the type of airship which is now being built is 400 yards long, 14 yards broad, with a crew of 30 officers and men. These "Dreadnought" Zeppelins are said to be meant for the invasion of London, which is, we are informed, to take place "early next year." Eighteen to 20 Zeppelins of the latest type are believed to be required for this invasion, and when the "Tribune" correspondent wrote on November 20, seven of these were understood to be ready.

The following is the article referred to:—

Germany is slowly but steadily preparing to make its threatened aerial attack on London and on the eastern coast of England, even without the aid of the German Navy, in the judgment of observers of the continued activity at the Zeppelin works at Friedrichshafen.

At this factory on Lake Constance over 1,000 workmen since the beginning of the war have been employed in the construction of dirigible balloons, instead of a normal working force of 400 men. In place of the usual working period of eight hours a day, the men, who are all experts, have been divided into day and night shifts of 12 hours each, so that over 500 are always engaged. All the finished materials and fittings, as well as sections of the airship envelopes arrive from other parts of Germany ready made, and the workmen at Friedrichshafen have only to put them together. This makes it possible to build a Zeppelin in three weeks.

The latest and strongest Zeppelin ever built sailed to the north November 5, direct from the Friedrichshafen works without any previous trial trips. It is 400 yards long considerably longer than its predecessors, about 14 yards broad, and its motive power consists of three motors of 800-horse power It carries a crew of 30 officers and men.

In a special basket this Zeppelin carried 50 torpedo bombs, each said to be capable of as much damage as the shells of the famous 16in. guns. One of these bombs, during a trial near Friedrichshafen penetrated the earth five yards. All the Zeppelins built since the beginning of the war have been similarly armed.

"Dreadnought'" Zeppelins were launched August 15, September 3 and 24, October 15, and November 5, and two others of the same type at the beginning of August, making a total of seven. These formidable aerial vessels are said to be able to resist successfully any aeroplane attack. They can "sail" with a weight of two or three tons; they have 17 to 18 independent gas compartments, and wated-planes that will allow them to land on water, if necessary, and continue their flight later. At Friedrichshalfen they are called "marine airships," and in small letters on their hulls are painted the significant words "meant for London." Officially in Germany there have been built up to the present 31 Zeppelins but only the most recent dozen count with the military authorities.

The German staff and Count Zeppelin are understood to hold the opinion that 18 to 20 Zeppelins of the latest type are necessary for a successful attack on London, and this number is expected to be ready early next year.

VIII the latest airships carry several machine guns on special platforms and one large gun each.

THE FUTURE OF FISCAL POLICY.

Professor W. J. Ashley, writing in "Scientia," which is a polyglot review published at Milan, refers to the attempts to capture German trade and their possible effects upon British fiscal policy:—

What every one knows who moves at all in the business world is that any considerable invasion of the German market means the installation of expensive plant; and manufacturers are not going to do that unless they have a reasonable prospect of working it long enough to get back what they have invested, with profit. The word which strikes the keynote of the present disposition of the business world is "continuity." Very big capital expenditures, however desirable, will probably not be entered upon unless the Government follows the dyestuffs precedent and offers a financial guarantee, of debenture interest or the like. But many others of smaller amount will probably be undertaken, if the war continues and if "inquiries" from customers accumulate to a stimulating extent, without waiting for a formal guarantee; in the confidence, which I cannot doubt is a reasonable one, that when peace returns they will not be left in the lurch. Great stocks of German manufactures will, of course, have accumulated, by the time peace is made, and these will be thrown upon the market at almost any price. Somehow or other, and there are more ways than one, some means will assuredly have to be found to prevent the sudden extinction of the newly created English business.

With reference to the United States' protest against British interference with its trade with neutrals, "The Times" Washington correspondent gives figures which warrant more than a suspicion that contraband of war is being smuggled into Germany via the neutral ports. Coppor is vital to armaments. In September-October, 1913, Italy imported 6,800,000 lb. American copper, Netherlands 1,800,000; Norway none, Sweden 2,800,000. For the corresponding months of 1914, the corresponding figures were Italy 25,000,000; the Netherlands 12,200,000; Norway 8,200,000; and Sweden 6,700,000.

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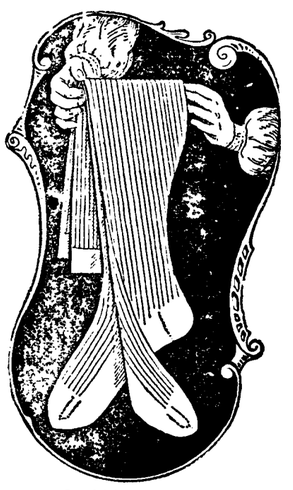

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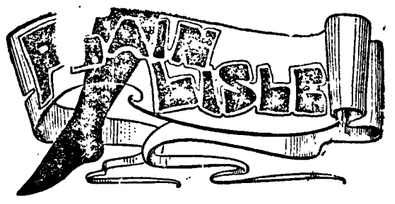

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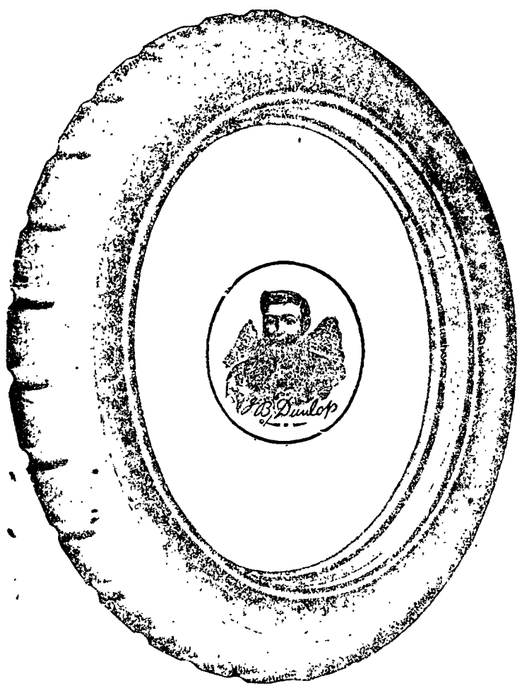

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CONVALESCENTS AT HOME.

THE FORBIDDEN FOODS.

In feeding convalescents and invalids it is essential to know what are those articles of food which should not be given because of their richness or indigestible nature. The patient may consider himself able to dispose of anything eatable while the digestive organs are still enervated and in a delicate state. After typhoid fever, especially, it is extremely dangerous, to give any food of a hard nature. A currant, a piece of potato, or a bit of tough meat may bring about fatal peritonitis.

Unless the consent of the medical attendant is obtained it is well to avoid the following:—

Pork, goose, duck, and hare, because they are too rich and will be almost sure to disagree with the convalescent.

Veal, because it is of close texture and gelatinous; and venison, because in its usual "high" state it may produce actual, even if slight, ptomaine poisoning.

Fish of the fatty kinds can rarely be well digested by the invalid. Salmon, mackerel, herrings, sardines, and even turbot should be avoided. Salted fish is too hard and indigestible, although mild-cured haddock may be allowed. With the exception of oysters, shell-fish is wholly unsuitable. Crab, lobster, and scallops are foods for the healthy, not for the invalid.

WHAT TO AVOID.

Pastry, muffins, buttered toast, and hot bread, are all far too difficult of digestion, and though the convalescent may wish for them they should be denied him till he is completely well. Stale bread is often unwholesome owing to commencing decomposition; unless the quality is very good it should not be used. One-day-old bread is probably the best.

Among vegetables those to be avoided are cabbage, carrots, parsnips, dried beans and peas, although these last may be given, mashed and freed from the indigestible skins, in the form of soup. Also to be withheld are Brussels sprouts, cucumbers, mushrooms, and onions, unless only the soft heart is used. Waxy or underdone potatoes are very indigestible; the best form in which to give this vegetable is well mashed or baked.

Some fruits, bottled or fresh, are unfit for a person recovering from serious illness. Among them are plums, cherries, blackberries because of their sharp seeds, gooseberries, dried currants, and raisins. Raisins, however, may be eaten if the seeds and skins are not swallowed. To these forbidden items we may add candied citron, lemon and orange, as well as all kinds of nuts except when finely ground. Pure jams may be allowed, with the exception of plum, gooseberry, damson, raspberry, blackberry, and currant (because of the seeds), and marmalade. Jellies are far better than jams. ~~A~~ highly spiced dishes are harmful. With regard to liquids, the common fault is to give far too much, though as much milk as the patient will take may be given. Beef tea should not be pressed upon him. A small cup of strong beef tea is a refreshing stimulant for occasional use when the patient is low and weary. It contains little or no nourishment, and if consumed in a large quantity spoils the patient's appetite.

HOT CAKES FOR TEA.

Potato Scones.—These require six ounces of cold boiled potatoes, four ounces of flour, one ounce of butter, salt, water.

Mash the potatoes smoothly with a fork and mix in the butter. Stir in the flour on a bowl with a saltspoonful of salt and mix lightly with half a pint of boiling water. Add the potatoes and knead well. Put the mixture on to a floured board, roll out to a quarter of an inch in thickness and cut into rounds.

Arrange on a floured baking sheet, bake for fifteen minutes in a quick oven, and serve spread with butter.

Golden scones are made from four ounces of flour, two ounces of currants, one ounce of sugar, a tablespoonful each of carbonate of soda and golden syrup, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar and half a teaspoonful of salt, with some buttermilk.

Mix together the flour, carbonate of soda, cream of tartar, salt, and sugar; then add the cleaned currants. Stir in the golden syrup and sufficient buttermilk to make a soft dough. Roll out on a floured board, fold, roll out again, and cut into scones three-quarters of an inch thick.

Cook on both sides on a hot griddle or baking sheet. Serve hot and buttered.

BAN ON MARRIED WOMEN.

TEACHERS AND LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

The London County Council recently decided that women doctors in the public health service should be required to resign on marriage. It now appears that the marriage ban is being introduced to other departments, and women members of the London Teachers' Association have lodged a protest, and ask that married women should be eligible for all positions in the teaching and inspectorial service.

In this connection the London Teachers' Association has passed the following resolution:—"That this association regards the London County Council inspectorate as a part of the education service, and strongly protests against married women teachers being debarred from making application in answer to a recent advertisement for an inspectorship, the barring clause having appeared on the application form and not in the public advertisement."

The Education Committee is being asked to receive a deputation from the association to urge that married women shall be eligible for all positions in the teaching and inspectorial service.

The total approximate gross earnings of the State and Guaranteed Railways from 1st April to January 1915 are less by Rs. 2,38,87,661 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1913-14.

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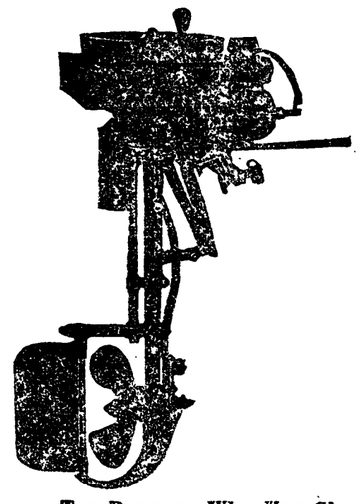

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